Part Two.. # MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

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LI'S PAST WORK.

China's Noted Statesman Has Served His Country.

AMONG THE FOREIGN DEVILS.

Years Have Changed, However—Li Hung Chang's Task Today More Difficult—Innate Treachery of the Man—General Gordon's Experience With Him—His Checkered Career.

Even in the past has Li Hung Chang had called on to pacify the "foreign devils," and his work has always been accomplished with success. But in the old times the dragon's teeth were sown with the innocent blood of the stranger within the gates; the sanctity of the embassy was undefiled, the times are new. Li Hung Chang has grasped the fact, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. His eyes have seen the armies and the fleets of the west.

Forty-five years save three is the age of Li. For five decades has he held public office. He has gained vast wealth, he has reaped rich rewards, and honors have fallen thick on him both at home and abroad. He has made mistakes, he has committed crimes, but when all is said and done he has served China well. Although in his seventy-eighth year, Li Hung Chang carries his age bravely. He is almost six feet tall, and his face is strongly molded and is marked by broad and deep lines. Resolution and intelligence are its most distinctive traits. His mouth is shaded by a thin, drooping mustache, and a straggling "imperial" covers the chin.

Like so many of the brightest intellects of the age, Li Hung Chang has a domestic nature. He is very fond of home life and takes the deepest interest in the progress of his family. His wife is still alive. Sons and daughters have been born to them. The youngest son, Li Ching Mai, fills the post of confidential secretary to his father. There are three unmarried daughters, who are reputed to be pretty.

An old Chinese proverb runs, "With money you can move even the gods, without money you cannot move even a man." Li subscribes to the truth of this adage. He has amassed riches steadily throughout his life and is now asserted to be not merely the wealthiest man in China, but the most multiplied millionaire in the world.

To the European eye Li makes little show of his money. When in Peking, he lived in an old rambling Buddhist temple which he hired. The rooms were small and dirty, the walls most lamentously decorated. Here were photographs of the monarchs of Europe, there a cutting from an illustrated paper depicting Li on a visit to a Belgian factory, beside it a scroll covered with Chinese characters and bearing the sign manual of the empress, relating in flowery prose the singular merits and peculiarly high endowments of Li, earl of the first rank and senior grand secretary of state.

The furniture was of the simplest kind. There was little of it. The place generally was dirty, no kind of show or state being kept up in the halls of this great plutocrat. Wisely so, for in China today it is no more politic to be ostentatiously rich than it was in England in the days of the Plantagenets. But though an opulent mandarin does not spend taels on tables and cabinets or on pans and gold or on pictures and wines he does indulge in silks of marvelous texture and very precious furs. Li's furs were among the finest in the Yellow empire. Some of them found their way to the London market about two years ago, and The Spectator devoted a long article to a description of their magnificence. An annual tribute of furs from one of the northern provinces of China is one of Li's chief sources of wealth.

This powerful satrap is not only in the closest touch with all that goes on throughout the Chinese empire, but he keeps himself well posted in the current news of the world. His career has not been an uncheckered one. Twice he has been dismissed and retired into private life. He was blamed, perhaps justly blamed, for his country's disastrous defeat by Japan. Then he went to Simonoseki to negotiate the terms of peace. While there he was attacked by a fanatical Jap, who discharged a revolver point blank in his face. The bullet entered under the left eye and has never been extracted. Early in this year an attempt was made to poison Li, but it failed.

Li Hung Chang almost suffered death at the hands of General Gordon. The story is worth telling because it portrays an ingrained spirit of treachery which no doubt still lurks in his nature. When the head of the Taiping rebellion had been practically broken and the chiefs of the rebel army were making a final stand in the city of Soochow, General Gordon obtained Li Hung Chang's consent to pardon the leaders on condition that the city would surrender unconditionally. The terms were named, the city capitulated, but what was Gordon's astonishment to find on the following morning that Li Hung Chang had invited the leaders to his tent and while they were partaking of his hospitality had barbarously massacred them.

Gordon's fury knew no bounds. The deceived general, it is said, followed Li Hung Chang with a loaded revolver along the city walls, and the Chinese commander escaped being shot by taking shelter in the house of a friend. The subsequent friendship (20 years afterward) which subsisted between the two has always been an enigma to the friends of Gordon and can be accounted for only by Gordon's deep religiousness and his desire to forgive.

Cost of Naval Increase.

Admirals Melville and Hichborn have completed their joint estimate of the amount congress must appropriate at its next session to meet existing contracts on account of the hulls and machinery of ships now building. They call for $22,643,000 to be disbursed in the next fiscal year. This does not include armor, ordnance, equipment or other work which is done at government establishments. Last year congress appropriated for naval increase only $13,000,000 in round numbers. It is estimated that Admiral Melville will require $4,000,000 for repairs to steam machinery and plant and that Admiral Hichborn must have over $5,000,000 to keep the hulls of the fleet in good condition. The aggregate naval estimates for the year ending June 30, 1902, which are almost ready to submit to the secretary of the treasury, will probably not exceed $75,000,000.

The Flax Crop of Ireland.

The flax crop of Ireland is almost entirely grown in the province of Ulster. The crop this year covered 47,327 acres, of which 46,895 were in the northern provinces. That is an increase of 12,200 acres in that province over last year. In Leinster, Munster and Connaught the number of acres under flax cultivation was only 522. The inclement weather in the latter end of August did much harm to the crop

STORIES OF GULF STORM

What the Crew of the Alamo Saw In Galveston Bay.

GREAT VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

Captain Hix Tells His Experience. Toughest "Offspur" He Ever Witnessed—Big Ship Blown Through Three Heavy Bridges.

The Mallory line steamship Alamo, which came so near being destroyed by the West Indian hurricane that destroyed Galveston, arrived in New York a few days ago. Every one on board, from the captain down to the cabin boy, had a story to tell concerning what he experienced, what he saw and how he felt during the great storm.

"About 9 o'clock on the morning of the storm," said Captain George B. Hix, "the rapid fall of my barometer indicated that trouble was impending, and I went up to the weather bureau at Galveston to get some information as to what to expect. The weather man said there was no cause for uneasiness, as we would only catch an offspur of the storm that had struck the Florida coast a few days before. 'Well, young man,' I replied, 'it's going to be the toughest offspur you ever saw, and I am going back to make my ship fast to everything I can get hold of.' And I did.

"As for the storm, you couldn't call it a tidal wave, for the water rose gradually until it was from six to ten feet above normal and in some places when the wind was fiercest as much as 12 feet. As the dock disappeared beneath the water the Alamo, riding with the tide, ground it to pieces until she finally rested on top of the piles. During all this time the waves poured over the vessel, and the harbor was full of drifting ships, four of which struck us, one of them tearing the stern of the Alamo away and destroying her steering gear.

"The next day the Alamo slid off the piles and went ashore about a half mile up the flats, where she was finally pulled off by the tug Wilmot from New Orleans, the most powerful tug in the gulf."

Captain Hix said that one of the remarkable things he witnessed was a big 4,000 ton steamship crash through three railroad bridges with as much ease apparently as if they were paper. The Mallory line sheds and the roofs of buildings on the shore were crumbled up like parchment by the storm until they resembled huge rolls of paper, when they disappeared in the air, never to be seen any more. The city from Fourteenth street to East End and from Avenue P to Avenue Q was completely destroyed. In all he figured that 374 blocks had been wiped out of existence.

John Wallace, a steward, in telling his experiences said:

"Everybody on the ship was scared, of course; some worse than others, but the worst scared of them all was the captain's waiting boy. We thought he was lost until we found him in a potato barrel alongside the engine room.

"One of the saddest sights I saw was the dead bodies of a Sister of Charity and three little boys lashed together floating in the water. Another sight just as pitiful was the burning of the bodies on the shore, with the women and children looking on and crying as if their hearts would break. During the storm the Norwegian steamer Gyller brushed up against the Alamo, and six of her crew jumped aboard our ship. The captain said he felt like throwing them back into the water for deserting their comrades, but he allowed them to stay aboard till morning, when he put them ashore."

STUDY OF THE PLAGUE.

New York to Have New Laboratory For That Purpose.

THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND.

Remarkable Building to Be Erected by the Health Board—How Bubonic Plague Germs Are Studied—Lessening the Dangers of Infection.

Within three months the health board of New York, says The Sun, will have in operation a laboratory especially built for and wholly devoted to the study of the germs of the bubonic plague. So far as the health officials here know, it will be the only laboratory in the world entirely devoted to that purpose. Certainly it will be the only municipal institution of the kind in this or any other country, and, while the need of its establishment may not be fully realized now, with no case of the disease very near, its value, should the plague appear, would be inestimable. And Glasgow is less than eight days from New York.

Laboratories are not built and equipped in a week, and in this case the health department took time by the forelock. Ever since last November, when the coffee laden steamer Taylor brought cases of the plague to New York from Santos, Brazil, the board's physicians, under instructions from President Murphy, have been studying the disease and the best methods of meeting it should it appear within the city. A general plan for a laboratory was devised by Dr. Herman M. Biggs, the board's pathologist; Dr. W. H. Park and Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham, assistant sanitary superintendent of Manhattan. The plan was indorsed by Colonel Murphy, approved by the board, and the board of estimate has appropriated $28,000 for the construction of the building. Two months will be required for its completion. By the end of December it is expected that the laboratory will be in working order.

The New York health board has already three laboratories for the study of disease germs, but the plague germ is no ordinary bacillus, and it would be dangerous to handle it in any of the existing buildings. In Lisbon and Vienna deaths have already occurred from just such attempts. The most deadly form of the disease is contracted from inhaling the bubonic bacillus. The new laboratory is designed to reduce to the minimum all danger of contagion. It is to be placed on the East river front in a distant part of the grounds of the Willard Parker Memorial hospital, where contagious diseases are treated, and it is to be so constructed that no germ shall escape. Its windows, screened to keep out flies and mosquitoes, will be placed only in the safe parts of the building. The walls, of steel and cement, will be ratproof, and the surface of the interior will be so smooth that there will be no pinhole in which a stray germ may lurk. The building will have its private sewer to the river, and even that will have a patent disinfecting trap attached. The doors will be double, and stringent regulations will be framed, which will exclude from the laboratory every person except its own staff. The janitor will call, but he will fill the icebox from the outside without even a peep inside the building.

The laboratory is to be a two story building and a small one, only 25 by 50 feet, and it will serve a double purpose. The ground floor will be taken up principally by eight stalls for the horses which will supply the anti pest serum. In this floor there will be comparatively little danger of infection, but all the same it will be barred to everybody but the bacteriologist and his helper, under whose care the horses will be. It is on the floor above that the plague germs will be kept and experiments undertaken, and the two floors do not communicate. A staircase from the outside of the building will lead to the top floor. At one end of this will be the room in which are the healthy animals, rabbits, rats and guinea pigs, destined for plague experiments. After inoculation they will be transferred to another room at the other end of the building. When dead, their bodies will be sterilized, then cremated. No unlucky rat, rabbit or guinea pig that ever enters the building will ever leave it except in ashes. The rest of the space in the top story will be taken up by the culture room, sterilizers, in which the preventive serum will be stored, and two rooms for micro-scopical work.

One of the few things made clear by studies of the bubonic plague on this side of the world is that the only way to diagnose positively cases of the disease is from a microscopical examination of serum taken from the patient. The present outbreak of the plague in Glasgow preceded for days before the nature of the disease was recognized. A dock laborer's wife was the first victim stricken. She died, it was believed, of pneumonia, and a wake was held over her body. Two days later three persons who had attended the wake were stricken, and in these cases for the first time the presence of the bubonic plague was suspected. One of these died, and two recovered, but they had spread the infection before it had been positively demonstrated that the disease from which they suffered was the dread bubonic plague.

A MAN HOUSEMAID.

Latest Wrinkle in the Line of Servants.

The man housemaid has reached Syracuse. He advertised recently for a job, and the next day he was bothered by housekeepers who wished to employ him.

"Yes," he said to the questions asked by the applicants for his services, "I am a regular 'first girl.' I have been thoroughly trained for doing each part of housework. My home is in Connecticut, and I took my first instruction in domestic service from my mother at home. I always helped her when I was a boy, and a few years ago when I began to look about for a man's occupation, I found everything full except this business. The greatest demand in any field of labor was for domestic servants, and I determined to take up housework as a business.

"I went to Ogdensburg and entered a cooking school where I learned every department of housework. Now I have been graduated, and I am ready to go to Syracuse as a waiter, a chambermaid, a cook or a housekeeper, whichever place because there is said to be a great scarcity of help here. General housework is my line, and I do everything from cooking, washing, laundry work, sweeping, washing dishes, doing room work to preserving and canning fruit. I like the last better than anything else in the world. I can do up the daintiest fruit jars in the world and make fancy cakes and luncheon dishes too.

"My hours are from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 at night, but I get through work done in that time that three hired girls can do. I get $5 a week salary besides my board and what I earn by the day $1.25. I haven't any fault to find with the business. It's just what I want. No, I don't profess to know anything about the domestic problem. I haven't run against it myself, but I've read a good deal about it."

Fuller, the housemaid, is an intelligent looking young man and a good hired girl, his employers say. He wears a neat white duck uniform while at work, with a white cap and apron. He has been crowded with offers of employment, says the New York World. At his home in Binghamton his success has stirred up the young men of his acquaintance, and three of them have accepted the Ogdensburg cooking school to prepare for a similar career.

PERIL OF THE NUNS.

Storm Scenes in Convent of the Sacred Heart at Galveston.

In a letter to John J. McGovern, vice president of the Ferris Bros.' company of Newark, N. J., Sister M de Pazzi, a Dominican nun, tells of the peril of herself and the other nuns in the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Galveston during the recent flood and hurricane, says the New York Press. Sister de Pazzi formerly was Miss Isabelle Angey of Newark. In her letter she says:

"Mother sent word to us to go to chapel and pray that the storm might cease. We had just knelt down before the statue of St. Anthony when the ceiling fell right where we were, but, thank God, we escaped injury. We moved back a little toward the door, when the windows came crashing in, and, strange to say, notwithstanding the flying of glass and plaster, there was not one of our statues scratched, and they stood as firm as rocks during the storm. After we left the chapel we went into the next room, and shortly after the back part of the house gave way, and another gust of wind came, sending the windows in pieces all around us and blowing the panels off the doors.

"The truth is the house is badly damaged. In fact, it is only half a house. Still another has thrown the doors wide open for any one who stands in need of shelter, and they number among the thousands. A poor man came in yesterday asking for something to eat. When food was given to him, he could not eat, he was so distressed. He had left his wife and seven children, and this is only one case of the many who are in the same pitiable condition."

A YEAR'S COAL OUTPUT.

Figures From the Report of the State Bureau of Mines.

Some statistics that are especially interesting at this time are contained in the report of the bureau of mines, which shows the number of persons employed in the anthracite region last year was 149,583 and in the bituminous district 91,446, says a Harrisburg dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The total production of the anthracite field last year was 51,021,323 tons as compared with 47,145,171 the year previous. The bituminous output last year was 72,022,443 tons as against 64,217,625 tons the year before. The anthracite region comprises ten counties—Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna and Wayne.

In 20 years, according to this report, 9,555 persons have lost their lives in the mining region. Chief Lockerick says in this report that the neglect of the men is largely responsible for many of the accidents. The average number of days worked in the anthracite field last year was 189, and the average daily production of coal was 200,000 tons.

RUINED BY HIS FRIEND.

Downfall of the Old Banking House of Hatch & Foote.

SENIOR MEMBER'S TOUCHING STORY

Daniel R. Hatch Says His Friend of Thirty Years Must Have Undergone Torture In the Constant Struggle to Keep His Deceit From the Man Who Trusted Him.

Daniel R. Hatch's account of how his partner, Charles H. Foote, carried his ruin, as dictated to the New York World, is of interest on account of the recent failure of the firm of Hatch & Foote, bankers and brokers in Wall street. Mr. Hatch's statement is as follows:

"Yes; Charlie Foote has ruined me, but, worse than that, he has ruined himself. He has killed himself trying to keep back the truth. It was not in his nature to deceive. He was born to be honest and upright in all things. He was truer to his friends than he was to himself. He meant no no harm when, five years ago, he placed dummy accounts on the books and began speculating with the firm's money without so much as telling me he was operating in stocks. He must have been the same then, as he is now. He was to me, I know, or he could never have done it.

"It was easy for Charlie to deceive me about securities. I was the Stock Exchange member of the firm. My business was on the floor, his work was in the office. There he attended to the accounts of the customers and transacted all office business. The books were solely under his care. We had such implicit confidence in each other that such a thing as looking into his accounts or his looking into mine was unthought of in all the 30 years we have been associated. We loved each other too much to doubt the other even in matters of judgment.

"How easy it is now to see why he would not stay at home. He had begun to speculate, and he must keep up the deceit. The day away from his desk might have meant the keeping of the accounts by some one of the clerks, and that might cause exposure. He was eating his heart out all those days. I don't think he minded exposure for himself as much as he minded my finding that my old friend and partner was false. This only proved to me that he was truer to me than he was to himself.

"They say he is dying of paralysis, weakness and apoplexy. He is dying of a broken heart. It is the worst sort of death. Those days when he sat suffering at his desk, deceiving me and eating his heart out, he was wrecking his health. No honest man and he meant to be honest if ever a man did—could retain his senses and suffer as he did. Think of the strain he has undergone all these months and years. Then the final break came. That was three weeks ago. Madness developed in spite of his determination to overcome physical and mental ills to his efforts to continue to deceive me. He went to his home, wrecked physically, as I thought, from his constant attention to business.

"Following the illness of Charlie and the confinement at his home came just what he had battled against for all this long time. A check was put on the books to get them straight and the discovery was made that there was a deficiency in one of the accounts. Then came the discovery that there were more deficiency accounts. It came upon me so suddenly that I could not believe it. Seeing is believing, however. I worked on the books and the truth dawned. The shortage began jolting up. It reached more than $200,000 by Saturday last (Sept. 15) and the worst was not completed. I then interviewed Mr. H. Ellery Anderson and notified him that I was going to assign.

"I don't know whether I was angry or shocked beyond feeling when I started for Oceanic, the home of Charlie, Saturday, Sept. 15. When I saw him lying there dying and dead, any feeling of resentment I may have had gave way to a feeling of pity. He didn't know anything most of the time I sat by his bed. Once he recognized his sensibilities and recognized me. He asked after my family and after the men in the office. The last question seemed to recall to him that he could not be at the office and that exposure might result from his absence. His senses were gone at once, and he was again a madman. I didn't tell him anything. I couldn't. He was mad too quickly after the fatal interval in the first place, and in the second I did not have the heart. When I left him, I knew he would never live to realize that exposure had come, and I, if death had to come soon, was glad that he could die in ignorance. He has been an happy enough in life. Why carry his suffering to death? He is happier in madness than he would be in his senses."

Mother Swift.

Emperor William's automobile can make 60 miles an hour, and it cost $30,000. It is William's ambition to be first on land and first on the sea, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and there is no knowing where a 60 mile auto, should it become skittish, may land him.

JEFFRIES ON THE STRIKE.

View of a Man Who Is Something of a Striker Himself.

James Jeffries and his "The Man From the West" company arrived recently at Scranton, Pa. Speaking about the coal strike to the New York World correspondent, he said: "I'm a union man and am sympathetic now with the striking miners. I hope the boys will win the strike and get better wages. I know they deserve it.

"The barrel of the miners struck me particularly. They are a stocky, stalwart, broad shouldered set, and look like fine athletes."

"How would you like to meet one in a mouth and muscle match?" was asked.

"Well, I wouldn't like it. They look pretty stiffy."

"Perhaps you would rather be a special officer guarding the collieries?"

"Not on your life. I'm for the strikers every time. I'm a union boilermaker and would stick by the union."

Notice as a Health Resort.

The only person found of those for whom he returned with a transfer from Cape Nome is a Kansan, who had a bad case of dyspepsia when he went away. He has returned home, says the Albany Times-Union, with an appetite and digestion like a cormorant. He gathered in good health, which is better than gold.

Petered.

Nell—Why do you call him Mr. Oliver? That isn't his name.

Belle—I know, but he's such a bore.—Philadelphia Record.

NEW LIGHT FOR TRAINS.

Novel Invention to Prevent Rear End Collisions.

TO BE CALLED A "FIREFLIGHT."

Invention Device Patented by L. B. Pope of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Will Be Mounted on the Locomotive Tank — Operations an Which It Can Be Used.

L. B. Pope, western passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway at St. Louis, has recently received from Washington his United States patent papers for his invention of the white light to be carried on the rear of the tank of a locomotive, to be called a "firefly" light, and the chief object of which is to prevent the kind end of the accidents, says the Kansas City Times. It is proposed to have the light burn from the end now in use by one train that is following it.

The "firefly" rests upon the roof of the cab and is attached to one end of a lever about eight feet long and is erected and controlled by two parallel rods and by means of simple arrangement of cylinders and compressed air can be elevated at will to a point above the roof of the cab or swung around at right angles to either side of the cab, so that the powerful light can be seen at a great distance from any point in the rear of or on either side of the train. In fog, smoke darkness, rain, snow or storm the reflector on the light sends forth its rays, and the engineer can instantly change the color of the light from white to red or green, as occasion may require.

The engineer can, by moving a single lever above the head, sweep the whole horizon in a half circle to the rear of the train with a powerful beam of light, flashing it back and forth to attract attention and can throw the light across the country when he happens to be stopped on a curve, by this or any up the track, the sides of a cut or any prominent object, such as a rock bluff, a house or barn, a clump of trees, etc., and owing to the elevation of the light and its great power, it would be practically impossible for a following train to get within a dangerous distance of a preceding one without the warning light being seen.

The "firefly" will flood the whole train and its vicinity back of the engine with as strong a light as the "headlight" throws in front of the train, and there are many occasions in every trip over the road where the "firefly" can be used to great advantage, such as in taking coal and water, in backing into a siding, in case of an accident of any kind, in locating the trucks and cabooses in flagging up the track and platform when a train stops at a station and many others. In fact, it would seem that one in use the world would be how they ever got along without it or at least that is the history of all things on steamers.

As the same dynamo that supplies the "headlight" with electricity will be used for the "firefly" the extra cost of introducing the new light will be small and the cost of maintaining it nothing at all.

For freight trains, in addition to the "headlight" on the engine, another "firefly" will be located on the top of the caboose and lighted with an independent arc light, the electricity being supplied by a system now in use which generates the electricity by gearing a dynamo to the car axle and charging a storage battery with electricity for use when the train is standing still.

NOVELTIES IN LEATHERS

Skins of Sea Animals Will Be Popular This Winter.

ELEPHANT HIDES MOST EXCLUSIVE

They Are Difficult to Obtain and the Most Expensive — Most Genuine Skins Will Be In the Market This Season. Then Hereafter—Latest Styles in Trunks.

The skins of various kinds of sea animals will be popular in all kinds of leather goods the coming season, says the New York Times. There will be sealskin and walrus. Anything which comes out of the sea and is adaptable will be finely dressed and appear in all sorts of fashionable shapes. Not that other animals will be neglected. The elephant skin, which is the most costly of all and the most difficult to obtain, is the most exclusive, while buffalo, Texas steers and goats will all shed their skins for the benefit of the lovers of fine or stylish leathers.

The finest is not by any means the most stylish, as witness the horsehair, the coarse back skin of the alligator, which was used last winter and which is one of the most expensive pieces of alligator. Its rich prongs make an excellent appearance in large bags, and it is more or less expensive and satisfies the taste of the people who like the newest and best materials. The alligator is to appear in more variety and brilliancy of color this winter, and its popularity will thereby be increased. In the way of coarse goods the Texas steers skin has peculiarities of its own that are quite different from cowhides. The animal's habits of life and lack of care give the skin a coarse quality which is effective when it is made up.

Most of the skins which are made up into leather goods are sent from the places of which the animals are native either salted or dried and in New York are tanned for the various purposes for which they are to be used. Tanning fancy leathers which go into purses and bags is a business by itself, as the skins are difficult to obtain, like the buffalo and the elephant, are the most in demand by the exclusive trade, and they bring good prices, a handsome purse in elephant skin costing sometimes as much as $50 or $40. A strange feature about the elephant skin is that it may be called a domestic product, for it usually comes from some part of the United States. This is not because men in the leather business are starting elephant farms, as ostrich farms have been started in the interest of the millinery trade. The elephant is too precarious and long lived an animal and he does not shed his skin. He is one of the animals that are worth infinitely more alive than dead, and when an elephant skin is obtained it is usually something in the nature of an accident.

If an elephant becomes unruly and has to be killed, his skin probably will be tanned over at the earliest possible moment to the leather men, and there will be after a time a new invoice of elephant purses or even large hand satchels. If one dealer gets this skin, he will have a little corner in elephant skin goods.

There are to be more genuine skins in the markets this winter than there have been heretofore, leather men say. The skins that have been used have been genuine leather goods, but they have gone under certain names that were not exactly accurate. There was not really an intent to deceive on the part of the dealers, but it was hardly worth while to lay in a stock of a skin difficult and expensive to obtain if there was to be no call for it. So for a time the name was put out without the leather. Then the demand came, and reliable dealers felt themselves placed in a false position. The experiment has been made, and this year will see the genuine skins. The snakeskin, which was always a little uncanny, will not be as popular this year as it has been in seasons past.

The suit case continues its long run of popularity. The lowest priced cases for women cost $1.50, while those for men may be had as low as $5. Those for the women are in finer leathers and made on light aluminium frames, while those for men are on steel.

The newer chatelaine bags are mounted in silver. There are trunks in all varieties and degrees of convenience and beauty of covering, but the woman who has many gowns gets the wardrobe trunk, which always stands end up, with adjustable coat and skirt hangers in the body, while a bureau is formed in the cover with compartments for carrying smaller belongings. Even the trained skirt goes on these skirt hangers, for there is an attachment on some of the hangers for holding the extra length. The men's wardrobe trunks hold coats and trousers equally well, while in the cover part are compartments for hats, cuffs, collars, etc. These trunks are covered with waterproof material.

The Only Loss.

"I believe," said the well meaning man, "in giving your friend a little wholesome advice whenever the occasion arises. It doesn't cost you anything."

"It costs you your friend, very often," said the wise man.—Philadelphia Press.

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ON PAVED STREETS

The Village Fathers of Caledonia Are Figuring--To Come Up at Next Meeting.

THE SQUARE AND ONE STREET

May Be Paved According to a Current Rumor--Ressler Bros. Are Again Improving their Mill--Party To Camp Near the Lake--Village Newslets.

Caledonia, Oct. 11.—Mrs. John Hanley has returned from a week's visit at Indianapolis.

George Rinker has sold a town lot to Henry Nutter; consideration, $300.

Councilman Fred Busch has put a new roof on his dwelling and otherwise improved it.

George Landes of Marion visited his parents here over Sunday.

Homer Messenger of the Big Four mail service spent Sunday in Caledonia.

R. J. Monroe of Marion came in Saturday to stay over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Baker and children, David Ulsh and family and William Lusch left Wednesday for Lake Erie, where they will camp for a week. At Bucyrus they will be joined by Mr. and Mrs. McCourt of Marion, and several Bucyrus people. There will be about twenty people in the party.

Lorenzo Buck and Carl Huggins have gone to Marion to work in the stone quarries.

The Cadet corps is preparing to give an exhibition in the near future.

Mrs. J. L. Fehl has returned from a visit at Mt. Gilead.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. D. Booth have returned from a visit at Delaware. Mrs. Booth left Tuesday to visit her parents in Huron county.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Meister are back from several days' visit at Delaware.

Charles Underwood has gone to Cleveland to visit the T. J. Harold family and take a week's vacation.

Elmer Conaway has gone to Cleveland on business.

Martin Koch, on account of his age, will dispose of everything on his farm at auction on October 19, preparatory to occupying his new residence in Caledonia, now nearing completion.

Mr. and Mrs. James Beck spent Tuesday at Mt. Gilead.

At its next meeting, the council will discuss the cost of paving the public square and perhaps Marion street from the elevator to Water street.

Caledonia people will go in crowds to Marion next week to see what a real street fair looks like. Everybody is anxious to promenade on the Midway.

A number of fine carp and perch have been taken from the Whetstone recently.

Coming from the Mt. Gilead fair, Mrs. William Fields was stung in the eye by a bee.

Ressler Brothers are building an addition to their mill to be as high as the main building.

WELL KNOWN HERE.

J. G. Wortman, a Former Resident, Dies at Elk City, Kansas.

Relatives at Caledonia Wednesday received intelligence of the death of J. G. Wortman, a former resident of Marion county. Mr. Wortman died at Elk City, Kansas, Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, aged about sixty-seven years. He leaves a wife and two sons and two daughters.

The greater part of Mr. Wortman's life was spent in Claridon and Caledonia. In the spring of 1884 he removed to Elk City, Kansas. He was a veteran of the civil war, serving with company E, Ninety-Sixth O. V. I., and will be remembered by many surviving comrades who reside in this city.

Homeless Children.

The children from the Little Wanderers' Home of Boston will arrive in Marion Saturday, October 13, on the 4:23 p. m. train on the Big Four. It will be an interesting sight to see them file out of the cars and march to the Hotel Marion. Some of them are scarcely four years old, others from five to twelve. All of them are healthy and well enlivated, and worthy of good homes, in this beautiful region, among the best families.

Whoever receives one of these homeless children into their heart and home will not only prove a blessing to the child, but will receive the fulfillment of our Savior—"Whoso shall receive one such child in My name, receiveth Me." They will be in the churches Sunday, as advertised, and in the vestry of Epworth church next Monday at 9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Come and see them. d&wk

Salem Notes.

Salem, Oct. 5.—Three of the leading members of the Beach Cornet band, Perry and Frank Harruff and Gain Sheney, will assist the Shawtown band at the Cardington street fair, October 16-18.

Mrs. Levi Harruff of Salem, while attempting to connect some spouting Sunday morning of last week, slipped and fell, putting her ankle out of place.

Rev. Martindale of Edison and a lady evangelist of Cleveland will hold a all-week meeting at the M. E. church, Muriz.

Edward F. Tittelbaugh of Salem will work for S. Albright & Son of Marion last week.

Richland Township Reading circle will meet at the home of Frank Hite Tuesday evening, October 16. A large attendance is anticipated.

TEN NAMES

Already Selected for New York University Hall of Fame.

New York, Oct. 10.—Ten persons were declared elected to the hall of fame of the New York university yesterday. The first ten immortals included four authors, four inventors and two philanthropists. They are:

Authors—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Washington Irving and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Inventors—Robert Fulton, Samuel F. B. Morse, Eli Whitney and Elias Howe.

Philanthropists—Peter Cooper and George Peabody.

The hall of fame, which is nearing completion on Columbia Heights, was made possible by the munificence of Miss Helen Gould. It will have places on its walls for a limited number of tablets, which will contain the names and deeds of the men to be honored.

The judges of the men who are to have a place in the hall of fame are college presidents, professors, chief justices, publicists, editors, etc., to the number of 100. Fifty-one votes are necessary to a choice. The votes were counted in the office of the chancellor of the New York university, Henry M. MacCracken.

Emerson led all others in the voting yesterday. He had eighty-six; Longfellow, eighty-four; Irving, eighty-two, and Hawthorne, seventy-seven. The counting of the votes will continue today and tomorrow.

PIONEER FARMERS' CLUB

Announces the Program for Its Next Regular Meeting.

The Pioneer Farmers' club held its last meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Smeltzer Thursday of last week. The meeting proved to be a very interesting one, with a large number in attendance. Every number on the program was well delivered and showed that much study and thought had been exercised.

The following is the program for the next meeting, October 19, to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Rider:

Cheapening Productions—By Condition of Soil and Stock, J. B. Conley; by Shape and Size of Fields, B. F. Millisor; by Fewer and Cheaper Fences, C. W. Balander; by Suitable Implements, Philip Bauer; Household Products, Lillian Klinefelter.

Recess.

Song by members of the club.

Question box.

A talk on Fruit culture, Wadie Rider.

Select reading, Edward Cuenpher.

Recitation, Daisy Simpson.

Select reading, George Myers.

Recitation, William Bauer.

Music by the club orchestra.

Everybody who is interested in farming is invited to attend these meetings.

An Infant's Death.

Katherine, the eleven-week-old twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Navin of Columbia street died Thursday at 8 o'clock.

The funeral was held at St. Mary's church Friday afternoon.

M. L. Dumble made a business trip to Agosta Wednesday.

PRETTY WEDDING

Mr. Earl S. Midlam and Miss Katherine Schweinfurth Are Married Wednesday Evening

AT THE HOME OF BRIDE'S PARENTS

After the Ceremony Which Is Performed by Rev. H. Jead, a Fine Wedding Feast Is Served--Mr. and Mrs. Midlam Are Handsomely Remembered by Their Many Friends.

Mr. Earl S. Midlam and Miss Katherine Schweinfurth were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schweinfurth of 471 North Prospect street, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, Rev. H. Jead officiating.

The ceremony was a pretty one. At the appointed hour the bride and groom, attended by Mr. G. Frost and Miss Laura Midlam, proceeded to the parlor and took their places beneath a canopy of green, with white bloom in the background, set off with a huge bouquet of cut flowers. There the ceremony was said that united the two through life.

After the marriage vows had been spoken and congratulations had been extended, the guests, about thirty in number, partook of the wedding feast. The decorations of the bridal table were ferns and bouquets of white carnations and red carnations.

After the wedding the newly married couple went to their already furnished home on Church street. They were made the recipients of many useful and handsome presents.

NEAR ALPENA

Ten Tender Legs Will Camp This Fall, for Two Weeks.

There was a meeting of the members of the Tender Leg club at the grocery store of J. W. Thew Wednesday evening. A passenger agent of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation company met with the Tender Legs, and arrangements were made to journey to the next camping place by the D. and C. line.

The Tender Legs will leave here on the evening of October 21 and will board the steamer at Toledo that evening. They leave the following morning for Detroit and arrive at Alpena on Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m. Two weeks will be spent in camp at Alpena. Already the cooking utensils and camp outfit have been packed.

Edward H. Huggins, A. C. Edmondson, A. C. Court, J. W. Thew, D. W. Murphy, Charles Harraman, J. E. Schaeffer, DeWitt Vestal, W. H. Schaffner and Fred Haberman will make up the party.

More Black Bass.

Game Warden M. V. Payne is in receipt of a letter from L. H. Rentschler, of Columbus, informing him that a number of black bass will be here in Marion Friday for distribution in the various Marion county streams. This will make the second lot sent to Marion recently.

Mrs. George McKinney is visiting friends near Agosta.

BY TELEPHONE

The Towns of Morral and Wyandot Are Connected.

Morral, Oct. 11.—Mr. C. W. Dunlap, wife and son were guests of friends south of Marion Sunday.

Harry Richards has moved here from Wyandot county.

Elijah Case has returned home from Columbus where he has been working.

Miss Ethel Hill of Sycamore visited friends here Sunday.

Henry Kyle of Chicago was here Friday on business.

Mrs. Belle Wissmeyer and son, Glen, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hill in Marion Saturday.

Will Cobb of Union county is working for Sam Creamer, residing west of town.

Miss Mary Cole of Agosta is the guest of Mrs. Belle Wissmeyer.

Henry Hedges of Grand township was in town Monday evening.

Wm. Pigge of Wyandot county was in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hill of Marion were guests of Mrs. Betty Miller Sunday.

Mrs. May Baldwin and Mrs. C. J. Shultz visited at Upper Sandusky Tuesday.

E. M. Blake, who has the walking typhoid fever, is convalescent.

Mrs. Della Morral, who has the malarial fever, is feeling some better.

John Washburn made a business trip to Marion Tuesday.

Morral and Wyandot were connected by telephone Monday.

Mrs. Emmar Stark of Marion is visiting Mrs. Garfield for a fewdays west of Morral.

John Hawk is moving to Wyandot county.

Mrs. Thomas Sargeant of Marion is visiting friends here.

Frank S. Fox, principal of the Capitol School of Oratory of Columbus, visited the public schools Wednesday.

Will Bodley bought a carload of cattle from Chicago Wednesday.

J. T. Lucas and R. O. Richards attended the I. O. O. F. lodge meeting at Marseilles Tuesday evening.

Miss Edna Crim visited friends at Brush Ridge Wednesday.

Harrison Shadbolt of Marseilles is visiting friends here.

James Patrick of LaRue was in town Wednesday. He brought over telephone supplies for the exchange here.

GOOD GRADES

Are Shown by the Pupils of a Waldo Township School.

The following are the average percentage of the pupils of classes A and B of sub district school No. 2 of Waldo township:

Class A—Lottie Oberle, 93; Nora Schweinfurth, 91; Hazel Denman, 92; Mary Schweinfurth, 92; Tilla Augenstein, 96; Alma Augenstein, 92; Emma Augenstein, 92; Gertie Knippenberger, 91; Adelle Campbell, 92; Lawrence Denman, 91; Mazie Rhad, 91; Mabel Denman, 91; Samuel Schweinfurth, 91.

Class B—Harry Denman, 92; Alvea Augenstein, 91; Norma Augenstein, 91; Sella Reily, 89; Inez Knippenberger, 88; Pearlda Reely, 88.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Killory of Greenwood street Thursday morning.

HENRY YOUTSEY AND HIS SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

The strain of his imprisonment and trial seems to have affected the mind of Henry Youtsey, who is accused of having had a hand in the killing of William Goebel. The first trial in connection with this case was that of Caleb Powers, who was convicted and given a life sentence. The second trial was that of James Howard, who was sentenced to death. The Youtsey trial is the third on the list.

STREET FAIR

OF ALL

STREET FAIRS

FIVE FETE DAYS

The Greatest Event of the Season

MARION, OHIO,

OCT. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

ILLUMINATED BALLOON ASCENSIONS

MILITARY BAND CONCERTS

Five Days

5 Nights of Jubilee
Nights of Acrobatic Feats
Nights of Pleasure
Nights of Midway 5

ONE REPUBLICAN DAY

5 Red Letter Days
Days of Fire and Flame
Days of Fun and Frolic
Days of Band Music 5

ONE DEMOCRATIC DAY

Five Nights

On this occasion Marion will offer to her patrons the cream of all attractions by which we have been surrounded this season.

Daily and Nightly Exhibitions of Daring Feats in Mid Air Absolutely Free.

EXCURSION RATES Will prevail on all of the Railroads entering the City and afford easy access.

You Can't Afford to Miss It
Don't Forget the Dates

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NOT YET IN SIGHT

Is a Settlement of the Anthracite Coal Miners' Strike.

OPERATORS' OFFER MAY BE SPURNED

Sentiment Prevailing Among the Delegates to the Scranton Convention Is That Further Concessions Should Be Demanded, Among These Being Recognition of the Union.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 12.—The Wilkesbarre assemblies instructed the delegates to the Scranton convention to insist on the following demands: Recognition of the union; powder reduced to [illegible] per cent general advance; [illegible] check-docking boss; a contract signed by the companies agreeing to the above to hold good for [illegible] years.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 12.—The convention of the anthracite miners now on strike, about the entire hard coal field in Pennsylvania convened in this city for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent increase in wages proffered [illegible] nearly all the mine operators in the region. Seven hundred delegates [illegible] attendance.

What the outcome of the convention will be is all a matter of speculation. The advices to the convention have all some of instructions from their local unions on the proposition of the operators. It was learned that most of them now on the ground will vote to reject the 10 per cent increase unless the operators make further concessions. Many of the miners will not favor the advance unless the operators give a guarantee that the increase will be kept in force for a fixed length of time; others want the union recognized before they will accept the proposition, while not a few insist upon concessions in the other grievances.

The belief is general that in the absence of any uniform instructions among the delegates the chances of a settlement by this convention are rather slight. It is the impression of several labor leaders that at least a second convention will have to be held before any definite action will be taken looking toward an early ending of the contest.

President Mitchell's remarks at Wednesday's mass meeting, in which he told the mine workers that the 10 per cent was not satisfactory and that they ought to make concessions in the other grievances, is taken by many persons as a hint to the miners to reject the mine owners' offer. Mr. Mitchell, however, denied this, and said he had no intention of influencing the men one way or another.

W. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, has arrived here. He said the miners of his state have at least $400,000 in their treasury, and added that if the anthracite miners needed help that fully $250,000 would be sent in a few hours.

Continued Knockout Drops.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The contents of five bottles found in the room of Marie Delenbach will be analyzed. The contents of a bottle taken from the suit case of F. Wayland Brown when arrested will also be analyzed. It is asserted that the liquid found in the bottle among Brown's effects is what is commonly known as "knockout drops," two teaspoonfuls of which would ordinarily cause death. Mrs. F. A. Pollinger, formerly Miss Ethel Johnson, accompanied by her husband, came up from Logansport, Ind., and had an interview with Captain Colleran, chief of detectives. She denied that she had ever met Brown when taken to the county jail to see him. Brown also declared that he never saw the woman before.

Legationer Blackmailed.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—A Berlin couple were placed on trial in the criminal court charged with having systematically blackmailed Cheng Tsi Yuan, recently an attache of the Chinese legation, who it is admitted, knew the woman intimately before her marriage. The proceedings showed that the attache had furnished the entire outfit of the couple at their marriage and had subsequently given the husband 10,000 marks. The demands of the accused continued and the attache, who left not long ago for China, laid the matter before the public prosecutor. The evidence in the case consists in part of highly amusing love letters between the attache and the woman.

Germany Meant.

London, Oct. 12.—A Moscow correspondent attaches significance to a speech made by the Russian general in command at Wilna to some troops who had been ordered to China, but were recalled from Odessa on the very eve of sailing. He says that the general, in addressing the men, made this explanation: "The czar decided that it was necessary to bring you back to Wilna so that you might be ready here to join us against a foe we shall be ordered to meet." The correspondent adds that the foe hinted at can only be Germany.

Fight For Cheap Gas.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The war for cheap gas was brought to a crisis in argument before State's Attorney Deneen Adolph Moses, chairman of the citizens' committee, called upon the state's attorney to start quo warranto proceedings to test the legality of the consolidation act of 1897 by which the People's Gas Light and Coke company exists.

AMERICANS

To Be Substituted For Corrupt Filipino Magistrates.

Manilla, Oct. 12. — The administration of Manilla's civil courts by Filipino magistrates, which has long been scandalous, has been brought to the Taft commission's attention with requests for rectification. The courts are composed of four justices of the peace and four primary courts. Charges have been filed and evidence is in the hands of the authorities which, it is claimed, will show that the magistrates have been guilty of the grossest corruption and malfeasance in office. The members of the Taft commission are disgusted with the condition of the courts and intend to substitute honest Americans from the United States for the native magistrates.

Disastrous Freight Collision.

New York, Oct. 12. — A disastrous freight wreck near the East Rockaway brook signal tower on the Central Railroad of New Jersey tied up all traffic on the road. The New York and Chicago fast freight, running at the rate of 60 miles an hour, was one of the trains in the collision. As it went past the tower house at East Rockaway brook a slow freight started to leave a switch and run out upon the main track. The slow freight was half way over when the fast freight rushed into it. The engine drawing the fast train went into the slow train like a knife. The engine was in charge of Engineer Charles Campbell of Jersey City. He stuck to his post and was cut in two. Both engines and 30 cars were completely wrecked.

His Official Staff.

Chicago, Oct. 12. — Commander-in-Chief Rassieur of the Grand Army of the Republic, in a general order issued, announces his official staff and the committees which will have charge of various branches of the organization's work during the coming year. The staff appointments announced are: Inspector general, Henry S. Peck, New Haven; judge advocate general, James H. Wolff, Boston; senior aide de camp and chief of staff, Edward N. Kelchum, Galveston. A. A. Taylor is the Ohio member of the executive committee of the national council of administration.

Chinese Missions.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—This was Chinese day at the meeting of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, the time being devoted almost wholly to reports and addresses on the work there. Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, one of the foreign secretaries, read a paper on the situation in China. He was followed by a number of missionaries who passed through the recent persecutions in the northern portion of that country. Their remarks showed an earnest desire to go back and reopen the work that had been interrupted.

Big Barge Abandoned.

Norfolk, Oct. 12.—Waterlogged and abandoned, the big barge Edith Howe is a derelict and a menace to navigation off the North Carolina coast. Its crew was saved after much difficulty. The Howe, with nearly 500,000 feet of lumber, was bound from Charleston to New York in tow of the tug William McCauley. On Tuesday night a terrific gale from the northeast was encountered and the tow line parted twice, setting the barge adrift. The barge later sprang a leak.

Leprosy In Guam.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The report of the surgeon general of the navy, Rear Admiral Van Reypen, was made public. It says that reports from Guam indicate improved sanitary conditions. The surgeon general mentions, however, that there are 14 cases of leprosy on the island, although the disease is not common and is not increasing.

Why He Resigned.

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 12.—Joseph L. Beury, candidate on the Republican ticket for presidential elector in the third congressional district, has resigned on account of being a federal officeholder. He is postmaster at Beury, Fayette county. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of his brother, Charles C. Beury.

School Children Contribute.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 12.—A fund for the benefit of the Galveston school children was started in this city among the attendants of the public schools and $250 was raised. School children of other cities will be asked to contribute.

BASEBALL.

AT PITTSBURG—

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2	6	2
Chicago	1	5	2

Batteries—Waddell and Zimmer, Garvin and Donahue. Umpire—O'Day.

AT PHILADELPHIA—

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia ..	4	10	0
Boston	9	12	1

Batteries—Coon and Douglass, Willis and Sullivan. Umpire—Rurst.

AT BROOKLYN—

	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	9	2
Brooklyn	4	11	1

Batteries—Hawley and Bowerman, Donlin and Steelman. Umpire—Snyder.

The Standing.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Brook...	81	52	.604	Chica...	64	71	.482
Phila...	78	59	.570	St. L...	63	75	.457
Phila...	72	63	.537	Cincin...	62	75	.453
Bost....	66	69	.489	N. Y....	58	78	.426

Turf Winners.

At St. Louis—Sarner, Four Leaf Clover, Tildy Ann, Theory, Isobel, Virzie.

At Harlem—Locust Blossom, Al Brown, The Rush, Found, Port Wine, Sir Kingston.

At Morris Park — Unmasked, Spark, Greenock, Aland Scheck, Carbuncle, Belgrade.

At Fort Erie—Sagaway, Sarah Camp, Chopin, Competitor, Palmitaire, Earl Fenso.

The Weather.

For Ohio and West Virginia—Rain indicated for Saturday.

For Indiana and Kentucky—Fair weather.

AROUND THE CIRCUIT.

What the Political Lights Are Saying and Doing.

CAMPAIGN WAXING WARMER DAILY.

Colonel Bryan Begins a Three Days' Tour of Ohio, Making a Number of Speeches Before Noon — Governor Roosevelt Dining Indiana — Other Live Intelligence.

Dayton, O., Oct. 12.—After an overnight tour of Michigan, Colonel Bryan crossed the state line early in the morning and made the first speech in Ohio at Bowling Green at 7:40 a. m. Despite the early hour a large crowd was on hand to hear him. Short talks were made at Findlay, Bellefontaine, and Urbana. An hour was spent at Kenton and 30 minutes at Springfield. Dayton was reached shortly after 1 p. m., and here the largest audience of the day assembled to hear an extended discussion of the issues from a Democratic standpoint. Trusts, imperialism and militarism were handled in the speaker's usual vein.

Mr. Bryan received through a messenger a notification in writing of his nomination to the presidency by the Silver Republican party in Kansas City last July. The letter was in print and formed part of a handsomely bound little volume containing some of the proceedings of the national Silver Republican convention. The letter was not made public and will not be until Mr. Bryan's reply shall be prepared.

Roosevelt's Welcome.

Indianapolis, Oct. 12.—Indianapolis gave Governor Roosevelt one of the greatest receptions ever extended in this city to a candidate for political honors. A big parade was a feature. At the courthouse square he spoke for two hours to an immense audience. Quoting from Mr. Bryan's book, "The First Battle," Governor Roosevelt argued that the author was a false prophet. The opposition, he said, has made a new issue, dishonor of the American flag, preaching the doctrine of envy, of class hatred, at times to stir up brother against brother, section against section, class against class. Mr. Roosevelt will conclude his Indiana tour this evening.

Listened to Bragg.

Milwaukee, Oct. 12.—General Edward S. Bragg, a lifelong Democrat, who served several terms in congress and was minister to Mexico under President Cleveland, addressed an audience that filled Pabst theater. He spoke in response to a call signed by a number of Gold Democrats. The general advocated the election of McKinley and Roosevelt. His remarks were confined to the subjects of money, trusts, militarism and imperialism. He dwelt at length on the money question and criticised Mr. Bryan throughout.

Stevenson on the Outlook.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.—Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson says: "I am feeling in splendid health and I am confident of Democratic success. Already I have spoken in three or four states, and my reception everywhere has been cordial and the enthusiasm pronounced. The people are alive to the real issues of the campaign, and in my personal talks with the representative men of many localities I have visited there is cause for satisfaction, with the outlook for victory in November."

Woolley In Ohio.

Cleveland, Oct. 12.—Over 1,500 persons greeted John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for president, at the Grays' armory here. E. J. Pliney of Cleveland gave the opening address. He was followed by Samuel Dickie, Volney B. Cushing and Oliver W. Stewart. J. J. Ashenhurst, state chairman, and J. Knox Montgomery were introduced. Mr. Woolley was unable to make an extended address, but was heartily cheered when presented.

Students Suppressed.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 12.—A number of students who interrupted the Bryan meeting here were placed under arrest. Their noisy demonstrations caused Mr. Bryan to remark, "If I were an Imperialist, I would call out an army to suppress you, but I am not." This sally seemed to please the young men. Mr. Bryan delivered his address without further molestation. The youths arrested were released later at Mr. Bryan's request.

Mid-Road Ticket.

Raleigh, Oct. 12.—The middle-of-the-road Populist state convention met here and nominated a full Barker and Donnelly electoral ticket.

Archbishops Meet.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The archbishops of the Roman Catholic church of America held their annual meeting at the Catholic university. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore presided, the archbishops present being Williams of Boston, Corrigan of New York, Ryan of Philadelphia, Elder of Cincinnati, Katzer of Milwaukee and Christye of Portland, Or. The only subject of general interest discussed was a proposed change in the date of annual meeting from the second Thursday in October to the third Thursday in November.

From Runners to Trotters.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—No running races have taken place at the Oakley course in this city this year. It is announced that this track, which is one of the finest in the country will be in the grand circuit for trotting and pacing races next year, and that the Kentucky Breeders' association is back of the movement.

WITHDRAWAL

Of Troops Recommended From the Island of Porto Rico.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The war department made public the annual report of Brigadier General George W. Davis, commanding the Department of Porto Rico. It states that when the organization of the civil government shall have been completed and the civil machinery is working well there will be no necessity to retain in the island so large a force as at present. He will not, however, consider it possible to limit the garrison to a force [illegible] sufficient to take care of the cities at San Juan, and he points out that the islands of Porto Rico must have in the future, as it has had in the past, great military importance.

Closing of the Exposition.

Paris, Oct. 12.—A series of fetes in connection with the closing days of the exposition opened with a parade and ballet on the river Seine, at the front of the exposition. The chief feature was the ballet from "Madame Stregnff," numbering 750 dancers, on a steamer 50 yards long, arranged as a stage and moored at the western end of the exposition. Decorated barges with dancers and others in pantomime operatic costumes were also towed up and down the river within the exposition grounds.

To Land In Holland.

Paris, Oct. 12.—It is semi-officially denied here that the French government has been approached on the subject of the suggested disembarkation of former President Kruger at Marseilles, whence he could cross France to The Hague. On the contrary, it is added, Mr. Kruger is expected to land directly in Holland.

Dock Laborers Discharged.

Cleveland, Oct. 12.—As a result of a demand for the dismissal of the non-union engineers and firemen on the steamer Matao, the manager of the Cleveland rolling mill docks discharged a gang of 200 dock laborers. The men are members of the Longshoremen's union and trouble is anticipated.

Love Affair Responsible.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 12.—Joseph Wilson shot Annie Wilson at South Brewer and then killed himself. Miss Wilson was wounded three times and is in a serious condition, although it is thought she may recover. Wilson was 21 years of age and the girl is 16. A love affair led to the tragedy.

Printers Strike.

Joplin, Mo., Oct. 12. — Printers in Typographical Union No. 556 of Joplin struck for higher wages and shorter hours. All the local newspapers are affected, and the News-Herald is unable to issue. The strikers refuse to arbitrate and their demands will be ignored.

Dr. Longnecker Convicted.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—The jury in the United States court here convicted Dr. Orlando Longnecker of Dayton, O., of using the mails for improper purposes. Sentence was reserved by the court. The limit is a fine of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment or both.

GOLD IN DENVER STREETS.

Well Diggers Strike Ore Running $1,000 to the Ton.

While drilling for artesian water in the alley between the Federal building and postoffice and the Tabor Grand Opera House in Denver, says a dispatch from that city, the drill entered a body of iron pyrites which disclosed unmistakable showings of gold in large quantities. Old miners in the throng that gathered pronounced the specimens to be of the richest "peacock" gold. The scene of the discovery is within 50 feet of Sixteenth street, the main thoroughfare of the city, and by a singular travesty of fate the rich ore was found under the Opera House built by ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor, who won and lost millions in the mines of Colorado, dying almost penniless.

Samples of the rock are now in the hands of assayers, who will determine whether the sinking of shafts in the heart of Denver will be advisable or not. Mining experts pronounce the ore value at $1,000 per ton. Adjoining property owners are naturally interested and are consulting lawyers as to the mining rights of urban property holders. If the ore body proves to be large, there is little doubt that sinking of shafts will begin immediately, as is done in the streets of Carbonate camp of Leadville at the present day.

Rights of Chinese In Hawaii.

United States Judge Estee has rendered an important decision regarding the rights of Chinese to land in Hawaii. It was in the case of Ah Sing, who went to Honolulu from New York as one of the crew of the ship Challenger and to whom was refused permission to land in Honolulu. He was brought before Judge Estee in Honolulu on habeas corpus proceedings. The judge decided that having shipped from New York the Chinese had a right to land in any other American port, and Honolulu is now an American port. The decision is regarded as highly important as bearing on the question of whether the many Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands have a right to land on the mainland. A clause in the Hawaiian territorial act declares that the Chinese in Hawaii shall not be admitted to the coast of the United States. This clause is believed by some to be unconstitutional, and the decision of Judge Estee is in line with that opinion. There are about 20,000 Chinese in Hawaii.

A General Surrender.

Lydenburg, Oct. 8.—It is reported in the British camp that the Boers intend to make a general surrender on October 26.

NEEDS MORE TROOPS

To Suppress Another Outbreak of Ferocious Natives.

REQUEST OF A CHINESE GENERAL.

One Hundred Thousand Men Required to Cope With the New Danger—Reply of the United States to the Recent Memorandum of France. Celestial Situation.

Shanghai, Oct. 12.—Sheng the tartar, has received a telegram from General Su Yu-ming that a serious rebellion has broken out in the southwestern part of Kansu so province, that his 30,000 troops are inadequate, and that he needs at least 10,000 troops to cope with the danger, which is directed against the Manchus, and therefore to Europe more than the Tai Ping rebellion. It is reported that the Yang Tse Viceroys have sent 20,000 troops to Tai Ting Fu to suppress the rebellion.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The reply of the United States to the recent French note bearing upon the Chinese situation is made public by the state department. It says the government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the government of China appropriate reparation for the past and substantial guarantees for the future, and expresses the hope that negotiations will be begun immediately.

The paragraphs in the French memorandum are enumerated in the reply and some observations attached to each. As to punishment of the guilty parties, suggested in the note, the United States is in full accord. The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms is deemed a proper subject of discussion by the negotiators. Equitable indemnity will be sought by all the powers. As to the organization in Peking of a permanent guard for the legations, the dismantling of the forts at Taku and the military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Peking, the president says the government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the authorization of the legislative branch.

Waldersee to Move.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Count Von Waldersee, an official telegram announces will start for Peking from Tien Tsin next Saturday. The Germans are awaiting reinforcements at Tien Tsin before undertaking further measures. They have effected telegraphic communication between Tien Tsin and Peking. The semi-official news admits that there is no further doubt regarding the reported removal of the Empress court to Si Ngan Fu. This admission is accompanied by a declaration that Emperor Kwang Su's return to Peking is now highly improbable.

America's Course.

Washington, Oct. 12. — Dr. Andrew D. White, the American ambassador to Germany, had conferences with the president and with Secretary Hay preparatory to returning to his post in Berlin next week. Mr. White said that, having been so long absent from Berlin, he could not give the latest phase of opinion there regarding the Chinese matter, but that when he left it was felt by some of the brightest people he met that the course pursued by the United States was wiser than that adopted by the European powers.

Plague Stamped Out.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—The steamer Stralia, with 7,200 bags of coffee, discharged her cargo here. This is the first coffee from Santos, Brazil, where the plague broke out three [illegible] ago. The plague is believed to be stamped out.

Condition of National Banks.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The comptroller of the currency has completed an abstract of the reports of the condition of all the national banks in the United States at the close of business Sept. 5, 1900. The summary shows that the aggregate loans and discounts of the banks were $2,686,753,640, and the aggregate individual deposits $2,507,216,557. A comparison of these figures with the condition June 29, 1900, the date of the previous call, shows that during the period between June and September there was an increase of $63,247,432 in loans and discounts and $49,155,729 in individual deposits.

President Expelled.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—W. V. Powell, who for seven years has been grand president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was expelled from the organization by a large majority of the votes of the delegates present. The vote for expulsion came after a trial lasting nearly two days, at which both the prosecution and defendant were represented by counsel and careful investigation of the charges was made. The charge against Mr. Powell was conduct unbecoming a member and officer of the order.

A Turn For the Worse.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Emperor William's abandonment of his proposed visit to Herr Krupp, coupled with the announcement that he will remain in Berlin with the Dowager Empress Frederick, his mother, is interpreted to indicate that there has been a turn for the worse in her condition.

Next In Line.

Rome, Oct. 12.—It is asserted that Archbishop Martinelli will be raised to the cardinalate at the next consistory.

REFUSED

To Honor Requisition For Magnate Rockefeller.

Albany, Oct. 12.—There was quite a good deal of a mix-up here regarding the requisition of Governor Sayre of Texas for the persons of William Rockefeller and other members of the board of directors of the Standard Oil company, wanted in Texas for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws of that state. Several statements were given out, variously alleging that Governor Roosevelt or Acting Governor Woodruff had taken final action in the matter, but it is definitely ascertained that the only action taken in the case was by Judge Joyce, the governor's private clerk, who merely gave his decision as lawyers consulted on a question which the papers of requisition might show that the persons wanted had been in the state of Texas and had committed a crime there, they could not be taken from this state.

Cuban Police Attack Soldiers

Matanzas, Oct. 12. — At Matanzas a Cuban policeman interfered with two members of the Second United States cavalry. The quarrel culminated in a general fight between the police and soldiers, who arrived upon the scene simultaneously. After the police had shot Trooper Force of D troop, another soldier and one civilian, a number of troopers of D troop tried to break into the gun room to get their weapons, but the quick action of Captain Frederick F. Potts of D troop in forming troops L and M in echelon prevented it. Lieutenant Potts made it impossible for the excited soldiers to pass. The troopers swear they will be avenged.

Venters's Condition.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 12.—The reports from Henry Venters's sick room are not encouraging. The only change perceptible is that his stupor is not quite so heavy. Once or twice he has lifted his hands an inch or two and in a weak, piping voice moaned: "There's no blood on my hands." The physicians fear brain fever, which would now almost surely prove fatal. It is contended by some that the stupor is caused by heavy doses of opiates, but the majority of people here believe he is almost in a dying condition and that his trial can not be resumed.

A Daring Escape.

Minneapolis, Oct. 12.—W. L. Sackett, an alleged forger, who was confined in the jail here July 29, made a daring and successful escape, cutting a hole of several inches before his absence was discovered. The jail is on the fifth floor of the new courthouse. Sackett sawed a bar from a window, made a rope of various articles and swung himself down to the fourth floor, which was vacant, and deliberately walked out to freedom. A slip in his descent would have hurled him 50 feet to the ground.

Trial of the Wisconsin.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 12.—The battleship Wisconsin has made a successful trial trip. On the western run over a 32 knot course an average of 17.09 was made. The average for four hours was 17.25 with a strong tide in favor of the ship. In a spurt a speed of 18.2 was attained. After the speed trial the ship was turned over to Admiral Knatz and staff for maneuvering tests.

Registration Heavy.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12. The registration for the presidential election Nov. 6 was much the heaviest ever known on the first day. There are four days for registration, and much more than half the vote was recorded. There have been no meetings or demonstrations here and it was thought that lethargy prevailed. Some of the politicians seem to understand the result.

Outbreaks In Domingo.

Santo Domingo, Oct. 12. — No anxiety is felt in official circles in consequence of the recent disturbances in certain parts of the country. Although some persons have been arrested, the outbreaks have been isolated and are regarded as of no significance. The principal towns are quiet and the government, which is strong and secure, is actively engaged in restoring order.

Cuford Head Ill.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Roland Reed, the actor, it was announced, has canceled his St. Louis engagement and will return to New York to put himself under a physician's care. It is believed a two weeks' rest will result in his complete recovery.

HERE AND THERE.

Bunch of News Bits Deftly Trimmed to the Quick.

Ohio state fair of 1901 to last two weeks.

Population of Connecticut, official, 908,355.

Eight tramps held for loitering escaped from jail at Kent, O.

At Columbiana, O., John Flickinger, in a fit of jealousy, killed his wife and himself.

Edward Holden, clairvoyant, charged with bigamy at Tiffin, O. Said to have 12 wives.

Andy Fisher, 12, died at Sidney, O., from the effects of being hit on the head with a stone while playing.

Because he was not permitted to leave home, Nelson Williams, 19, colored, killed his parents at Osceola, Ark.

Sir Thomas Lipton of England, as the result of a recent deal, controls practically all the pork in the United States.

Boers ambushed a British train near Klapmuiden, Transvaal, killing Captain Stewart and one private, wounding 7 men and capturing 11.

Thoughts

wander when the brain is tired. Overwork, nervous irritation, worry and mental strain exhaust the brain forces and diminish their thought power. Feed the brain, strengthen the nerves and build up new vigor, vitality and mental power. The greatest of all brain foods and nerve tonics is Dr. Miles' Nervine.

"Several years of sick headache and stomache trouble brought on nervous prostration and for a long time I could not concentrate my thoughts. After taking a few bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine I was completely cured."
Max W. A. Thielmann,
Columbus, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

feeds and nourishes the brain and nerves, overcomes irritation, and brings sweet, refreshing sleep.

Sold by druggists on guarantee.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

If You Wish To Buy Real Estate

Don't fail to watch these ads. You may find here, just what you want.

For Sale or Exchange.

90 acres in Morrow county, improved land, will take good Marion property in exchange.

FOR SALE—67½ acres in Big Island township, no buildings, on pike, nearly all black land, about 3½ miles from Marion. Price $50 per acre.

83½ acres in Bowling Green township, 3½ miles southwest of Latham. Framed house, good little barn, drilled well, 21 bearing apple trees, 21 plum trees, part are bearing. Price $400.

A five roomed house, cellar, cistern centrally located. Price $800.

Two 6-roomed houses on Toledo avenue. Price $550 each.

Four lots on Oliver avenue, $225 each must be sold soon.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—60-bbl Flouring mill; nearly new, in an excellent wheat country, will take good Marion property in part pay, will be sold reasonable.

LIPPINCOTT BROS.,
Bennett Building. Phone 266.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Received by wire at 2 p. m.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 11.—Pork—Moderate demand; mess 14.00 @ 15.00.

Lard—Firm; steam tendered 7.75.

Butter—Receipts 2,084; firm; Ohio dairy 18 @ 20, creamery 16 @ 21; Western 16 @ 21.

Cheese—Receipts 3,975; quiet; state large 9½ @ 10½; small 9½ @ 11.

Eggs—Receipts 7,998; firm; state 19 @ 21; Western 17 @ 20.

Tallow—Easy; city 4⅝ @ 4¾; country 4⅝ @ 4¾.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts light; market quiet. Veals 5.50 @ 7.50.

Hogs—Receipts 30 cars; market 5c to 10c lower. Heavy grades 5.25 @ 5.27½; mixed 5.30 @ 5.35; Yorkers 5.29 @ 5.25; bulk 5.25; pigs 5.20 @ 5.25; graders 5.10 @ 5.20; roughs 4.50 @ 4.40; stags 3.50 @ 4.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 20 cars; market generally easier to lower for lambs. Top natives 5.40 @ 5.50; culls of good 4.25 @ 5.35. Sheep—Mixed tops 3.90 @ 4.15; culls to good 2.50 @ 3.90; wethers 4.25 @ 4.60; yearlings same as best sheep; sheep market strong.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Wheat lost ½ @ ⅝c. October sold at 75½ to 74½; November 76¼ to 75¼; December at 76⅝ to 75⅝ to 76⅛.

Corn—October sold at 40¼ to 41⅛ to 40⅝; November at 37⅝ to 37¾ to 37⅝; December at 34⅝ to 35⅛ to 34⅞.

Oats—December sold at 22 to 22½.

Provisions—October pork unchanged at $16. January products ranged: Pork 11.65 to 11.50; lard 6.87½ to 6.77½ to 6.82½; ribs 6.22½ to 6.15.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Oct. 11.—Wheat—Cash 78; December 80. Corn—No. 2 mixed 42½. Oats—No. 2 mixed 24½. Rye—No. 2, 51. Clover seed—Cash 7.60; December 7.12½. Timothy—No trading.

Carried Bullet Thirty-eight Years.

After carrying a Union bullet in his body for 38 years General R. N. Richbourg of Montgomery, S. C., has got rid of it. He commanded the Fourth brigade, South Carolina militia, was twice wounded at the battle of Frazier's Farm, June 27, 1862, and while charging the breastworks a bullet struck him full in the breast. The other day at Montgomery he felt a pain in his back, and that night he placed a drawing plaster to the spot where there was inflammation. The next morning the pain was relieved, and, taking off the plaster, he found the bullet sticking to it.

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INEVITABLE EFFECT

Of the Election of Bryan to the Presidency.

FACTS PROVED BY HISTORY.

A Vote For Bryan Is a Vote For Hard Times—Attempt to Carry Out Free Silver Programme Would Mean a Panic at Once.

A vote for Bryan is a vote for hard times. This simple statement sums up the situation as it affects every wage-earner, every farmer, every merchant, every home—all of the people that make up the great mass of the American population. Its truth may be appalatable to those who are Democrats under all circumstances; but it is a truth that comes so close to every home that any man, or woman either, who cares for the welfare of the family will take it into account in this great campaign.

Personally, it makes small difference to any individual whether the president is named Bryan or McKinley, and it makes still less difference what may be done with the Filipino people, half way around the globe; but when the question comes home to one's own household, when it means shelter or its absence, clothing or its lack, perhaps food or starvation, then we have the highest authority for it that he is "worse than an infidel who shall neglect his own household."

When distress and disaster come upon a family, when the shop shuts down, and the railroad lays off its hands, or the store cuts down force and the clerks are thrown out, when the town customers of the farm become competitors instead of customers, what care then have those who suffer from such conditions, for the name of politics or parties, or the personality of the men in power?

Pretty theories, far-away fancies as to forms of government, are very nice to listen to when spoken by some silk-tongued enthusiast; but every heaven has to look out for himself in the great struggle for existence. If, therefore, a vote for Bryan is a vote for hard times, it behooves every citizen to think well of that fact. Any political party that is liable to injury from warning the people of the inevitable outcome of its dearest policies, deserves all the harm that can come to it from this source.

Why, then, do we say that a vote for Bryan is a vote for hard times? First of all, it is a vote for free silver. The only issue that Mr. Bryan insisted upon as part of his Kansas City platform was that of silver at 16 to 1. All of the experience of the past four years has been lost and thrown away upon him, and the man that has refused to learn in the face of the facts that have accumulated in every state and upon every hand, during every month and day since his defeat four years ago, is too dangerous to trust with the vast power of the presidency of the United States. This is the "immediate" issue, as President McKinley well points out from the very words of the Democratic platform of 1896, and again twice reaffirmed in the platform of 1900.

Today two-thirds of the entire bonded indebtedness of the United States stands in such shape that a president and a secretary of the treasury so disposed can compel the owners of the bonds to take silver instead of gold in payment of interest and principal. In the same way, it is within the power of the secretary of the treasury, if he chooses (and Bryan can have no other kind, and be true to his silver position), to force silver upon the nation's unwilling creditors for every dollar of its current expenses.

Whether that be right or wrong, theoretically, as a matter of business any attempt at it will, as sure as sunrise, start a smash and a crash in money that will be felt to the uttermost edge of every form of business and employment. No laborer by the day on the lowest wages could escape the consequences of such a crash. The threat of it eight years ago, when the Democrats won, was felt in every circle of industry and trade. Who escaped in those dark days after the Democracy persuaded the people to try a change? Does any one wish to run that risk once more?

All this can be done under the laws as they stand, precipitating a panic as sure as Bryan, if elected, begins his term of service. But people with that danger ahead of them would not wait until the day of trouble came, for "every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost," would prompt all people, irrespective of party, to seek their own safety, regardless of anybody else. It was stated that instinct implanted in every human heart that started the panic of 1893, the day after Cleveland's election in November, 1892; and November 7, 1900, will see the same sort of a panic starting among the people, as sure as Bryan's election is announced.

The least as well as the greatest will take part in this, and it will move far more rapidly than the corresponding event did eight years ago, because the lesson of that terrible time will touch men's memories and quicken their steps to preserve their own savings and protect their own interests. The Bryan man will be as bad off as others in that day. Why should he not be warned now, and look out for himself now, and take no chances now? Labor lacked employment in those days; merchants were without customers, because those they once had were without work and wages; and farmers felt the effect in everything they produced for the market, because the wage-earner and store-keepers, who were their purchasers, were crippled in power of or even in too many cases without anything to buy with. The same causes produce the same effects, except that the country will be as much worse off, as its prosperity is greater and now world-wide. This will come close to every home. The question then comes personally to every citizen: "Will you vote on Tuesday, November 6, for McKinley and the continuance of the conditions that have produced the present prosperity, or for Bryan and the agitation and disturbance that will destroy these conditions, precipitate a panic and bring back the hard times that the Democratic free trade victory brought in 1892, but now aggravated by free silver?

"Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen."—From President McKinley's Letter of Acceptance.

BRYANISM--CROKERISM.

What an Independent New York Paper Thinks of the Combination.

"A combination of Bryanism and Crokerism in an appeal to independent voters," strikes the New York Post, an independent paper, quite queerly. It is so situated as to see clearly the combination between Crokerism and Bryanism, and that the last is made the "immediate" issue by Bryan's own declaration in his acceptance letter that 16 to 1 is all alive and not to be kept back. The Post also observes:

"The attempt to represent the approaching election as a choice between the republic and the empire has failed, with the demonstration that the Bryanites very generally favor imperialism in the south and in the far west, where alone they are strong, and that a great many people in the east and middle west who oppose imperialism will support Mr. McKinley because they can have no confidence in getting anything better than the administration's policy from Mr. Bryan and his party. This throws matters back very much into the situation of 1896, with most voters regarding Mr. Bryan's wild financial policy as the most immediate of various schemes which they dread."

The Post further notes in this connection that the Germans are against the Democrats, having no use for what they call "the topsy-turvy notions of Mr. Bryan about finance." In this they undoubtedly agree with a distinguished New York lawyer opposed to expansion (Hon. W. A. Purrington), who was asked to address the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, and declined thus to support Mr. Bryan's candidacy, saying:

"He represents almost everything that I apprehend to be politically wrong—debased coinage, dishonest currency, statutory regulation of natural laws, incitement of the poor as a class against the rich as a class, encouragement of riot and lawlessness, discouragement of respect for courts, limitation of the right to labor, sophistry, sham. The scarecrow 'imperialism' can not frighten me into supporting this new blend of Democrat and Populist whom I opposed four years ago on account of pestilent vagaries, that he still cherishes. He is a man of words, untried as yet in executive position. We must judge him by his creed and promises, which, except as to 'imperialism,' whatever that may be, none of his supporters, save Populists and free silver men accept or deny to be false and dangerous."

GAUGE OF PROSPERITY.

"A marvelous increase in the money order business" is noted in the official report for the year just ended, according to a dispatch in the Cincinnati Enquirer. The entire transactions for the year amount to the stupendous total of $504,790,313, an increase of $62,306,949, or over 14 per cent. This is the largest increase in the amount and also in percentage that has ever occurred in the history of the postal service. Absolutely no other gauge of the condition and prosperity of the country in general so completely covers every particle of American territory. A vote for Bryan is a vote for hard times.

So long as state's rights is a bedrock Democratic doctrine, just so long congress can enact no complete control of the combinations called trusts. Any constitutional amendment to go to the root of the evil must give power to cross the sacred state lines. But to do that is against all Democratic precedents. Can such a party be trusted then even to attempt it?

What did Bryan mean at Shakopee, Minn., when he declared that the Republicans want a large army "at home to suppress by force the discontent which should be cured by legislation?" It is well to "cure discontent by legislation," but does he mean to say that there should be no army at home? What does he mean, anyhow? Does he know, himself?

He can't help it. Every few days some of the old silver doctrine comes out in Bryan's speeches. Why should it not control his conduct as President, if past promises mean anything to him?

WARNOCK ON TRUSTS.

Republican Candidate For Congress In the 8th District

DISCUSSES THE ENTIRE QUESTION.

Insincerity and Inaction of the Democratic Party Shown Up—The Falsity of the Theory That the Tariff Fosters Trusts.

There is no subject today about the people know so little, and yet about which they are so nearly agreed, as on what is usually called the "trusts." They are all agreed that the trusts must be regulated, controlled, and in some instances totally destroyed. Originally the term trust signified an arrangement by which a number of previously competing concerns were brought under the common control of certain managing trustees. The different firms or corporations retained their separate property and their separate existence, but the trustees managed the plants. The object of these combinations was to control the trade, the output and the prices. These combinations being nothing more or less than conspiracies, were quickly gotten rid of.

Companies were then formed which acquired the title to the property of these competing plants, so that instead of these being separate and individual plants under the management,

HON. W. R. WARNOCK.
Republican Candidate, Eighth District.

the new plan took in all of the plants, and made them the actual property of one great concern. But these are not trusts within the meaning of the law. A trust, as defined by law, is where two or more persons, firms or corporations combine their capital, skill or labor to create or carry out restrictions in trade or commerce; to limit the production, or increase or reduce the price of any commodity; to prevent competition. It is easy to be seen that these great organizations, which have bought up all these competing plants and own them outright, are not within the definition of the law. That is what Senator Hanna meant when he said in Chicago a few days ago that there are no trusts. They are monopolies, but they are called trusts by a sort of common consent.

The Republican, Democratic, Populist and Silver parties have all declared against monopolies or trusts; so that, so far as the declaration of principles is concerned, all these parties stand committed against the trusts. The Democratic party, however, charges the Republican party with insincerity in its platform. Let us see which is the insincere party.

In 1888 the national Republican convention in its platform declared against trusts. At that time no other party has ever condemned the trusts, so that the Republican party was the first to condemn these combinations.

In 1890 the Republican party enacted the Sherman anti-trust law. The Democratic party, for the first time in 1892, declared against trusts in their national platform, but that was just four years after the Republican party has taken the initiative, and two years after the Republican party had passed the Sherman anti-trust law. By the election of 1892 the Democratic party came into power and was in power four years; and yet, during that four years, the Democratic party never passed a single law to regulate or destroy the trusts. And when in June, 1900, the Republicans introduced a joint resolution in congress looking to a change in the constitution, so that trusts might be controlled, the Democrats defeated it. Yet, in the face of all that, it pledges itself to an unceasing warfare against trusts, and demands more stringent legislation.

Which is the sincere party, the party that was first to denounce trusts, and followed it with legislation, first in congress and then in our state legislation, or the party that begins to denounce trusts four years after the Republican party had declared against them, and then when in power for four long years does not enact a single law against them, and then defeats legislation against trusts? There is a wrong to right. Both parties declare against the wrong. Which, my Democratic friend, is the more likely to right the wrong—the party that has given us all the legislation we have, or the party that when in power did nothing for four long years, and then defeats legislation when it is attempted?

But the Democratic party claims that the trusts are the result of a protective tariff law, and that the tariff is the mother of trusts. If that be so, then what is the tariff on ice? What is the tariff on oil? What is the tariff in England which created and maintains today the greatest trusts in the world? The fact is, the trusts flourished in England before they were ever organized in this country. England was unprotected, and like causes produce like effects. Trusts flourish in England because of free trade; combinations of capital, skill and labor, and we were compelled to organize these great corporations in self-defense or go out of business. In so far as these combinations furnish us their products at greatly reduced prices they are all right; but when they undertake to limit production and arbitrarily advance prices they are all wrong, and should be restrained by law. This the Republican party stands pledged to do. W. R. WARNOCK.

Urbana, O.

NATIONAL PROGRESS.

FOUR YEARS OF ADVANCE IN INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

We Are Now a Creditor Nation Instead of a Debtor—Our Magnificent Industrial and Commercial Progress—Conquering the World.

News of disaster and ill fortune fly fast and far; that of progress and prosperity are ignored. This may seem strange, but it is true. Very few people in the state of Ohio fully realize the enormous progress which the United States has made industrially and financially within the past four years. From a debtor nation in 1896 we have become a creditor nation; and we may look confidently to the time when New York will be the financial center and exchange of all civilized nations, as London is now.

Not less tremendous has been our advance in the same period along all industrial lines. America is today the first nation of the world in every department of industry. All her rivals have been outstripped. At the close of the century the prospect before us is dazzling in the splendor of present and future development. The nation is marching on to the commercial conquest of the world.

No power on earth can surpass or even injure us, if we preserve our present financial and industrial policies, through which the above results have come. There is but one peril, and it is Bryanism. If it be crushed by defeat at the polls on Nov. 6, we shall begin the new century on a foundation of bed-rock solidity, which no force in the world can overturn.

But if the people should be misled into endorsing Bryan and his follies, disaster and ruin will come. Mr. Bryan has declared several times, in recent speeches, that he stands for free silver as strongly as he did four years ago. Were he elected, every financial interest would at once take measures for its own welfare. Nothing is so bold as capital when it is sure of legitimate security; it takes enormous risks in new business enterprises, in new industries, in the extension of manufactures, and trade and transportation lines. But nothing is so timid as capital when it is threatened.

To it the success of Bryan would be a grave menace. Industry would be paralyzed; everybody would take in sail to meet the coming storm; panic and disaster would follow, and we would have a repetition of the hard times of the last Cleveland administration. There is no issue before the people of more transcendent importance than this. Bryan's imperialism issue has broken down. His campaigning on it has proved a failure. The people understand its fallacy. They will not be frightened into voting for the Nebraska phrasemaker, because of the ridiculous assumption that McKinley is going to make himself emperor. The American people have common sense, and Bryan's gabble on this point is too absurd for serious consideration.

INCREASED BANK DEPOSITS.

More than double, or over 100 per cent, is the increase in four years under McKinley, of the bank deposits, with perceptible decrease in interest rates in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Kentucky, Ohio, North Dakota and Colorado. The deposits in savings banks are especially larger. Indiana Bank Examiner Millikin summarizes the result of his investigations as follows: "That the average small bank in a town of 4,000 or so inhabitants, where a bank would have $50,000 on deposit in 1896, would have $95,000 in 1897, $135,000 in 1898, $185,000 in 1899, and $200,000 in 1900." These are the facts that increase Bryan's anger as he goes through the land.

FEAR OF BRYAN.

"The feeling of concern as to what would be the result of Mr. Bryan's election can not be dispelled," says the Philadelphia Record, Democratic, which has tried to support him upon the imperialist phantasm. It further observes that "multitudes of voters, notwithstanding their deep repugnance to Mr. McKinley's policy, fear to place executive power in the hands of the incorrigible champion of 16 to 1, whose doctrines if enforced would plunge the country into an abyss of financial ruin."

In April, 1896, when congress considered carefully where an arbitration bill to provide for the speedy settlement of controversies and differences between corporations engaged in interterritorial commerce and their employes the house vote for it finally was 119 to 20. All the negative votes were by Democrats, although a number of that party voted for it. One of the strong speeches in support of the bill, one that holds among the great arguments for the principle involved, and that today as then expresses the speaker's sentiments, was by William McKinley, of Ohio.

BRYAN'S HALF-LIE

CONCERNING SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No Citizen There Has a Vote, Whether He Be White or Black—Some Facts That Show the Fallacy of Bryan's Contention About "Consent of the Governed."

Characteristic as one of Bryan's part truths that are more false than a full lie, is his reiteration that "the Republican party many years ago disfranchised the negro in the District of Columbia." And Bryan must surely know that for 24 years neither white nor black man has voted in the district, congress having disfranchised the citizens of the capital city for reasons it deemed fully sufficient. That right in the District of Columbia itself there has been for a quarter of a century, with the knowledge and consent of every party, complete proof of the power vested in congress over all territory of the United States not yet organized into states.

The three commissioners appointed by the president, without any part in their appointment by the residents of the district or its taxpayers, govern it absolutely under him, regulated only by such laws as the congress itself, elected from and for the entire country, may enact. Half of the entire expenditure of the district is paid in taxes by its property owners, and yet they can not vote. They are powerless to protect themselves, or to prevent any improper acts upon the part of their rulers. Here is indeed "taxation without representation," and that "without the consent of the governed." Washington City once had a council and an executive elected by its own people, but congress took those away years ago, and never a Democrat has yet said a word about this "bold and open violation of the nation's organic law," to quote the Porto Rico plank of the platform at Kansas City. All this, too, at the very capital of the nation, right under the immediate personal notice and knowledge of the United States supreme court, and of every Democratic senator and representative in congress. If ever anywhere "the constitution follows the flag," in the revived Democratic sense, the national capital, of all places, is the one for it. Yet here it is not, and has not been; and never one wail for it from the woe-mongers of the Democracy.

At this very hour, in Alaska, in Porto Rico, even in the Philippines, and in the Indian Territory itself, the local residents have more rights of self-rule than in the District of Columbia, for in all these territories there is local self-government, but there is not one bit of it in the District of Columbia.

TRUST DILEMMA.

Democratic Party Can Not Be Looked to For a Remedy.

Neither Bryan nor any other Democrat during the campaign has proposed a practical remedy, or in fact any one, for the trust evil. Once at Chicago Bryan suggested "that congress should pass a law providing that no corporation organized in any state should do business outside of the state in which it was organized until it received from some power created by congress a license authorizing it to do business outside of its own state."

Whether this would amount to anything or not, it suffers from a fatal defect—the decision of the United States supreme court that congress controls no corporations, except those engaged in commerce between the states, and that manufacturing is not such commerce.

This makes imperative a constitutional amendment; and, while Bryan in the same speech professed to favor it, his party voted solidly against such an amendment when they got the chance. The Democratic reason for opposition, too, is one that goes to the very root of the entire matter, because they base it upon that fundamental doctrine of Democracy, the rights of the states, too sacred to be touched.

Thus the Democratic position is that they are against an amendment, while the supreme court says, practically, that nothing can be done without an amendment. In a word, nothing can be done now or ever by the Democratic plan.

HOW ABOUT A GOOD LIVING?

"Imperialism is the overshadowing issue," says Vice Presidential Candidate Stevenson in his letter to the Populists, accepting their nomination; also that all other questions are "but as dust in the balance." The matter of a man's livelihood may be a mere trifle to Mr. Stevenson, and, like Mr. Bryan, he makes light literally of the full dinner pail, but the wage-earner who has to stand the loss of his work and wages, and thus to pay the bills, may not think it "dust in the balance." A vote for Bryan is a vote for hard times.

While the Tagals murdered the rest of the Philippine people, and especially slaughtered all who had shown friendliness to the Americans, and a preference for peace, all under Bryan's "protectorate," how could the United States keep away the other powers of the world, and their military and naval protection of their own people and property? Pretty as catspaws for Aguinaldo would the American soldiers and sailors be, at his beck and call to fight whenever he quarreled. Yet that is the Bryan plan, his only one.

OUR FRUITS IN GERMANY.

The Report of Exhibited States Consul at Berlin.

Frank H. Mason, United States consul at Berlin, reports that the prospect for an unprecedented export of American dried prunes, apricots, peaches and pears as well as evaporated apples and raspberries to Germany this autumn and winter is exceedingly bright provided the crop in the United States is sufficiently plentiful to furnish a large supply at reasonable prices. He says the popularity of American dried and preserved fruits in this country has increased from year to year by reason of both their relative cheapness and their unrivaled flavor and excellence until a leading wholesale dealer in such products at Berlin informs this consulate that his applications from his customers, who are mainly grocers and provision dealers in other towns and cities, are larger this season than ever before and relate almost exclusively to American fruits.

California prunes are rapidly supplanting the fine but expensive French product and the low grade Bosnian prunes in the German market, and there is nothing here that can successfully compete with the dried pears and peaches and evaporated apples from the United States. It will therefore be of interest to American exporters to know that the tedious and annoying inspection of dried fruits at the German frontier as a precaution against supposed danger from the San Jose scale has been discontinued since the first of last month, so that the way is now open to an unrestricted trade. Last year the supply of American dried fruits was insufficient to meet the demands of the German market, but this year large contracts have been made by American merchants who after visiting the Paris exposition have come to this country and by way of combining business with travel have visited the principal German cities and personally offered their products to the more important dealers.

As to fresh fruits, the inspections at the frontier will be still maintained, but, it is believed, in a fair and liberal spirit. It is noted in this connection that hitherto cases of San Jose scale have been found most frequently among the highest and most expensive class of apples, such as are wrapped in tissue paper and put up in boxes for family and hotel use, whereas such infection has rarely been detected in the common grades of apples which are packed loosely in ordinary barrels. This probably results from the fact that the choicest American apples come from a state or district specially infected by the scale, whereas the states along the northern frontier—New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa—are generally free from it. It is suggested by the German importers that if before being wrapped and packed the high class apples could be wiped or brushed, especially at the ends of the core, whatever scale exists might be easily removed, and thus whole shipments of such expensive fruit now liable to be condemned would be enabled to pass the inspection without danger.

GRAIN RATES RAISED.

Central Freight Association Agrees on Systematic Advance.

At a meeting in Chicago of the executive officers of the lines in the Central Freight association, which covers the territory between the Mississippi river and Pittsburg and Buffalo, it was agreed that a systematic advance should be started by increasing the charges on grain. Now that the close of navigation is in sight it has been decided to raise the grain tariff's several cents on the hundred pounds.

By the agreement entered into the rate on domestic grain between the Mississippi river and New York will be advanced from 17½ cents to 20½ cents per 100 pounds, and the export tariff will go up from 15½ to 18½. Between Chicago and New York the domestic rate will be increased from 15 to 17½ and the export from 13½ to 16 cents. The increased charges will become effective Nov. 1.

The roads in the Central Freight association and those in the Trunk Line association (roads east of Pittsburg and Buffalo) will meet in New York soon for the purpose of compiling and issuing a new classification of freight, to go into effect Jan. 1.

Beecham's Pills cure sick headache am's Pills.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Agnus Edelman, plaintiff, against William J. Edelman, defendant.

The within named defendant, William J. Edelman, who resides somewhere in the State of Illinois of Indiana, place of residence to plaintiff unknown, is hereby notified that he has been sued in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio. The object and prayer of petition therein filed is for divorce from defendant, and awarding to the plaintiff the custody of minor children. The defendant is required to answer herein by the 12th day of November, 1900, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered according to the prayer thereof.

AGNUS EDELMAN, Plaintiff.
By C. F. Garberson, her attorney.
10-6-4w-$6

Legal Notice.

Frank F. Fox, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on September 22, 1900, Ida May Fox filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, case 9867, against him, praying for a divorce from him on the grounds of desertion, extreme cruelty and gross neglect, and asking for the custody of their minor child. That said cause will be for hearing on and after November 5, 1900.

IDA MAY FOX.
By Louis E. Myers, her attorney.
Marion, Ohio, September 22, 1900. 6w-$6

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Charles H. Wilson, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Charles H. Wilson, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated this 21st day of September, A. D. 1900. DORA I. WILSON.
10-13 Marion, Ohio.

COURT RECORD.

TIMES FIXED FOR

HOLDING CIRCUIT COURT

—IN THE—

Third Judicial Circuit

—OF THE—

STATE OF OHIO

For the Year A. D. 1901.

STATE OF OHIO,
THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several counties in said Circuit for the year 1901 be fixed as follows, to-wit:

WYANDOT county on the 8th day of January and the 10th day of September.

MARION County on the 15th day of January and the 17th day of September.

CRAWFORD County on the 22nd day of January and the 24th day of September.

UNION County on the 8th day of February and the 1st day of October.

HARDIN County on the 12th day of February and the 3rd day of October.

LOGAN County on the 19th day of February and the 8th day of October.

HENRY County on the 26th day of February and the 17th day of October.

PAULDING County on the 5th day of March and the 17th day of October.

DEFIANCE County on the 12th day of March and the 22nd day of October.

VAN WERT County on the 19th day of March and the 29th day of October.

PUTNAM County on the 26th day of March and the 6th day of November.

ALLEN County on the 9th day of April and the 12th day of November.

AUGLAIZE County on the 23rd day of April and the 19th day of November.

MERCER County on the 30th day of April and the 26th day of November.

SENECA County on the 7th day of May and the 3rd day of December.

HANCOCK County on the 21st day of May and the 10th day of December.

Said terms to be 10 at nine o'clock a. m. September 18, 1900.

JAMES L. PRICE,
CALEB R. NORRIS, } Judges.
JAMES H. DAY.

The State of Ohio, Marion county, ss:

I, W. F. JOHNSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court within and for the County of Marion and state of Ohio do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Times of Holding Circuit Court in the Third Judicial Circuit for the year 1901 as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Circuit Court this 22nd day of September, A. D. 1900. W. F. JOHNSON,
[Seal.] Clerk of Courts.
1013

LEGAL NOTICE.

State of Ohio, Marion county, ss: In Common Pleas Court.

Almon D. Messenger, et. al., plaintiffs, against Green Messenger, et. al., defendants.

Affidavit for service by publication.

Samuel C. Smith whose place of residence is unknown but whose last known place of residence was at Durango, La Plata county, Colorado; William E. Smith whose place of residence is unknown but whose last known place of residence was at Lima, Allen county, Ohio; Elizabeth Jones, whose place of residence is at Erie, New York, and William T. Vanhorne whose place of residence is at Union, Oregon, will take notice that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1900, Almon D. Messenger filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case number 9888 against these said defendants and others praying for the "quieting of title" of the following described lands:

Situated in the Township of Big Island, County of Marion and State of Ohio and known as being the south half of the south half of the West half of the northeast quarter of section number two, township number five south, range number fourteen east.

Unless the said defendants answers said petition by the 24th day of November, A. D. 1900, said petition will be taken as true.

ALMON D. MESSENGER.
By H. Edmund Hull, his attorney. 1015

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ALMON D. MESSENGER.
By H. Edmund Hull, his attorney. 1015

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, O., Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Chapel school building Saturday

October 13,
November 3 and 24.

Examinations will commence at 8 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be public and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50c cents will be charged on admission to the examination and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 85. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for three years.

Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching and success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

C. F. JOHNSON,
W. P. MILLER,
F. A. KENNEDY,
Examiners.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE BRIDE'S HOME

Is the Scene of the Wedding of Mr. Carl Midlam and Miss Margaret S. Hecker.

THE CEREMONY IS A PRETTY ONE

Rev. H. Jend Is the Officiating Minister and the Attendants Are Mr. and Mrs. Earl Midlam—A Fine Wedding Supper Is Served After the Voicing of Congratulations.

The marriage of Mr. Carl Midlam and Miss Margaret S. Hecker was solemnized at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob J. Hecker of Winchester street.

At the appointed hour the wedding party, headed by the officiating minister, Rev. H. Jend, proceeded from an adjoining room to the foot of the stairs, where the contracting parties and their attendants, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Midlam took their places. There the impressive ring service was recited in the presence of the more intimate friends of the bridal couple.

After the congratulations had been given the guests assembled in the dining room where a tempting dinner was served. The table decorations were in yellow, while the room looked pretty in its decorations of flowers and ferns.

Mr. and Mrs. Midlam left later in the evening for their own new home on the corner of Walnut and Prospect streets. It was already furnished in anticipation of the coming of the bride.

CARDINGTON NOTES.

News of Morrow and Eastern Marion Counties.

Cardington, Oct. 12.—Jacob Kreis, Orville Kreis and Ben Weaver of Richland township went to Cleveland Sunday.

James Alexander Smythe died Sunday morning at his home two miles south of Cardington, aged eight years.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoner of Norton visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Perry in Cardington.

Henry Gregory and Robert Fenton of Marion spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gregory in Cardington.

Miss Cora Mack of Marion is visiting her uncles, Harry Scribner and Addison Sharp, in Cardington.

Mrs. G. W. Ault of Caledonia is visiting at the A. Steger home this week.

Rev. A. Ebert of Richland township is this week attending the Joint synod of Ohio at Detroit.

Sunday L. J. Russell of near Caledonia received word that his sister, Mrs. Hannah Strong of Lewiston, Idaho, was not expected to live.

Dr. G. A. Mechel of Fremont, a nephew of Mr. Joseph Kenhner of Richland township, will locate at Cardington in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. John Southwick of Marion spent Sunday with the lady's father, Rev. A. E. Thomas in Ashley.

H. D. Mohr and Estella Fish drove over to Prospect Sunday.

A party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Augenstine in Richland township last Tuesday evening. A large number of young people were present and enjoyed themselves amazingly.

William Himler of Richland township purchased a new top buggy in Cardington Thursday.

W. B. Foye of Marion was visiting Morrow county friends last week.

Mrs. Lulu Hoffman of Fulton died Tuesday night.

The family of J. N. Kraut, who reside near Denmark, were supposed to have been poisoned by eating pressed chicken at the Morow county fair last Friday. Nothing serious developed.

James Phillips of Marion spent Friday with J. L. Swingle and family in Mt. Gilead.

L. B. Harris and son, Nate, of Marion attended the fair at Mt. Gilead last week.

George W. Criswell of Marion is spending the week with Morrow county friends.

John Pfiersch, who a short time ago moved his file mill from Richland township to Martel, has his mill almost ready to operate.

Gurley Jottings.

Gurley, Oct. 11—Quite a number of Mr. and Mrs. Endicott's friends visited with them last Sunday. Among the number were Mr. and Mrs. Schneider and family, Mr. and Mrs. Creasap, all of Marion, and Mr. and Mrs. Lovisi of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Hepsher entertained relatives from Martel Sunday.

Rev. C. W. Meedles is preparing to build a new barn.

Mr. George Hoch's daughter, Mrs. Burns, who has been visiting with her parents, has returned to Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rider, and mother, of Marion, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Lovisi Wednesday.

Ben Merks is putting a fresh coat of paint on his house.

Mr. Linscott has moved into one of Enoch Hoch's houses.

First Quarterly Meeting.

The first quarterly meeting of Bucyrus circuit will be held at Scioto chapel Saturday and Sunday, October 13 and 14, at 2 p. m. Saturday and 10:30 a. m. Sunday. Rev. L. K. Warner, the new elder, will conduct both services.

If you would get the weevil out of your wheat, buy a Clipper fanning mill of S. E. DeWolfe and blow them out. w&s-p

ADELAIDE NOTES

Happenings in the Little Village of Claridon Township.

Adelaide, Oct. 12.—Mr. Martindale, who has been returned to the Edison circuit, preached his first sermon of the year last Sunday at Claridon M. E. church.

Miss Emma Devore is attending the fair at Richwood this week.

Ed. Fields is attending U. B. Conference at Circleville this week. He was accompanied by his little daughter Gladys, as far as Columbus, where she is visiting relatives during his stay in Circleville.

E. S. Ullom sold a fine spring colt over in Morrow county this week.

Willis Earley, who was appointed to look after the interests of a teachers' reading circle in this neighborhood, reports a good prospect for a good sized one.

Charles Smithson is teaching in the Berringer district south of town.

O. Williams contemplates moving to Marion before long.

Mr. Miles is attending the conference of the Brethren church at Circleville this week.

MR. WOODRUFF

Refuses To Grant Requisition for Standard Oil People.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Following an attempt on the part of the anti-trust believers of Texas to obtain from Governor Roosevelt during his recent visit to St. Louis, a requisition for the delivery of the officers of the Standard Oil company to the authorities of Texas, an officer has renewed the effort by making a similar request to acting Governor Woodruff. The lieutenant governor refused to grant the requisition on the ground of insufficient evidence that the officers of the company were in the state of Texas at the time the alleged crime was committed.

AMERICA

Is Once More Negotiating for the Danish West Indies.

London, Oct. 11.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says the United States has entered into fresh negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies, and it is believed that the sale will certainly be arranged. The opposition in parliament is based on the belief that a better price should be obtained. The price mentioned is $5,000,000. There is no objection to the sale of the islands.

FINE GAIN

Is Made by Local Postoffice in the Matter of Receipts.

The local postoffice made a fine showing for the past fiscal year. Postmaster Fisher reports that the receipts were $25,580.73 as compared with $20,544.48, the year before, a gain of over $5,000.

Compared with surrounding cities Marion is in a class by herself, none of them coming within seven thousand dollars of her receipts.

OBITUARY.

Again one is reminded how inefficient are human means in the day of divine power. The still small voice of God speaks from beyond Jordan and a loved one is gone forever. Sunday, September 23, at noon, Mary, wife of Lewis Thompson, departed this life after an illness of a few hours.

Mary Young was born March 14, 1870, and was aged thirty years, six months and nine days. She was married to Lewis Thompson December 24, 1890. To this union were born two children, one of whom survives her. She leaves a husband, one child, a father, five brothers and three sisters, besides a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her untimely departure. She united with the M. E. church and lived a faithful member until her death.

The funeral occurred from the Good Hope church, Wyandot county, Father Omerrod preaching from Job 14:1. Mother, with her little daughter clasped in her arms, was laid to rest in the cemetery adjoining.

The husband feels that he cannot thank the friends enough who in any way assisted in caring for his loved one.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may be concerned, not to purchase two notes dated October 15, 1900, signed by Martin Adams and Belle Adams, payable Dec. 15, 1900, and Mar. 15, 1901, payable to Nellie Adams or Wm. H. Adams, each in the sum of $12.50, for we have a valid defense to said notes and the same were obtained without consideration.

Martin Adams, Belle Adams,
Adelaide, Ohio. d&w

Cheap Man Comes High.

Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 12.—United States Senator Kean, one of the directors of the Elizabethport Banking company, says that the exact sum stolen by the missing bank clerk, Wm. Schreiber, is $106,716.15. The loss has been equally divided between the eleven directors. All this by a fifteen dollar clerk.

Public Sale.

M. Koch will hold a public sale of fine short horn cattle, cows, hogs, heifers and bulls and farming implements October 19, one mile north of Caledonia. wk-1-p

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Bauer of Columbia street Thursday morning.

COLLISION IN HEAVENS.

Facts Regarding a Notable Event In the Upper Regions.

PROFESSOR SERVISS' OBSERVATIONS

Gigantic, Solid, Luminiferous Bodies Clash In the Constellation of Aquila, Creating New Nebula, From Which May Come Forth a New World.

An event of enormous importance in the locality where it occurred, writes Garrett P. Serviss in the New York Journal, took place something over a year ago at a point in space situated at an unknown distance from the earth, but included within the boundaries of the constellation known to astronomers as Aquila. It was no less an event than the creation of a new nebula, from which in the fullness of time a new world may come forth.

Information of this amazing occurrence was first obtained at the Harvard college observatory from an inspection of photographic plates exposed to the starry sky between April and October, 1899.

On April 21 of that year a new star made its appearance on one of the plates. Of the seventh magnitude, it glowed with fiery brilliance among the fainter stars of Aquila, which form its nearest neighbors. Gradually it faded until in October it was of only the tenth magnitude. During the summer photographs of its spectrum were obtained, showing that it possessed the characteristic spectral lines which are found in other stars. But in October the photographs had another story to tell. They proclaimed that the stranger had changed its nature—that it was no longer a star, but had become a nebula!

During the past summer the fact of this wonderful change was confirmed and established by telescopic observation, Professor Wendell being also with the 15 inch equatorial telescope to detect the monochromatic or nebulous character of the light shed by the new phenomenon. While this is not the first observation of the kind, yet such changes are so infrequent in the heavens that when one occurs it excites renewed wonder and speculation.

What happened in the depths of space to cause a bright new light suddenly to make its appearance among a multitude of well known unchanging stars and why did the luminary thus unexpectedly created quickly alter its character within a few months, rising from a star into a nebula?

An answer can be given—in fact, has previously been given in a few similar cases—which at least resembles *for* what was seen. A tremendous collision took place in the open heavens. Two or possibly more solid nonluminous bodies, gigantic masters or swarms of meteors, clashed together with such speed and fury that their substance was melted and vaporized, and from the heated mass thus formed blazed forth the radiance of a star, or sun, streaming across space and picturing itself brilliantly on the photographic plates that were recording the light waves which issued steadily from the thousands of changeless orbs in the midst of which it had appeared.

This was only the first effect of the collision or series of collisions. In a short time, as the heat became more intense, the entire mass of the colliding bodies was transformed into an expanding cloud of gases and vapors, and when this had occurred the light should ceased to be starlike or starlike, and spectral lines which had until then proclaimed the continued existence of solid or liquid matter in the interior of the wreck faded away, and only the soft glimmer of a nebula remained.

Here is a story of creation the exact opposite of that ordinarily told by the changes going on in the heavens. There are many nebulæ which give evidence that they are condensing and shaping themselves into stars, but out in Aquila just the reverse process has taken place. Bodies which may have been as large as the earth or even larger came together with planetary velocity, and, the laws of physics holding good, their arrested motion was transformed into heat so intense that they burst into a fiery cloud.

It is interesting to reflect that in this manner the universe may be able to renew itself. Suns fade and flicker out, worlds grow cold and die, but let them fall together in their swift rush through space, and almost in an instant they become glowing nebulæ through the condensation and transformation of which fresh suns and worlds may be formed.

Let such a catastrophe occur to our solar system after that remote day which is surely coming when the sun shall have ceased to shine, and out of the resulting nebulæ in the course of ages the identical atoms or corpuscles from which the bodies of living men are now shaped may issue to form new men inhabiting a new earth and rejoicing in the light of a new sun, with never a thought or the shadow of a memory concerning the things that have passed. If the atom is immortal and forms and types persist through all vicissitudes, what matter if a human lifetime is but as a breath and the career of the sun but a passing gleam? For these things come and go and come again.

Ruskin College at Trenton, Mo.

Walter Vrooman, founder of the Ruskin hall movement in England, announces that a Ruskin Hall college has been established at Trenton, Mo. The old Avalon college building and 1,600 acres of land adjoining have been secured. Mr. Vrooman says that he has collected $10,000 in this country for the movement in addition to the $20,000 contributed by English workmen.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Some Interesting Facts From Dr. True's Year Book.

Dr. A. C. True, director of the office of experiment stations, has written for the agricultural year book a most interesting account of the organization of agricultural societies in this country. The first society of this character, according to Dr. True, was founded in Philadelphia, at that time the national capital, in 1785, and its membership comprised such men as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Timothy Pickering. The movement spread rapidly south and north along the fringe of Atlantic coast communities then constituting the United States.

In 1804 Dr. Thornton, the first United States commissioner of patents, proposed that agricultural fairs should be held in the city of Washington on market days, after the English fashion. The idea was eagerly taken up by the citizens and municipal authorities, and the first fair was held in October of that year. It was such a decided success that two others were held in the succeeding years, after which, however, they were discontinued.

Dr. True traces the growth of these societies down to the time when Congress took them under its protection and then tells the story of their development under more favorable auspices. In the course of his paper Dr. True pays a tribute to the late Senator Morrill, who was known as the father of the agricultural colleges.

"It was fortunate," says Dr. True, "that at the very critical period for the movement during that year the national leader who sought to crystallize the growing demand of the people for technical education into an act of congress, endowing colleges for this purpose in every state of the Union, was a man of broad views and large practical sense, willing to draw his measure on comprehensive lines and leave future experience to work out successful results, even through many tribulations and great risk of fatal longings. This man was Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, who, having by his own efforts risen to success in mercantile and agricultural pursuits in the midst of a hardworking but intelligent and progressive community, had come to congress in the prime of life, with an open mind toward every measure which promised to widen the opportunities and increase the welfare of the masses and had in it the promise of attaining practical results by businesslike methods."

Sixty-four colleges, it seems, under the provisions of the several laws on the subject, are in operation in the several states and territories. Of these all except four maintain courses in agriculture. In 14 states there are separate institutions for the white and colored students. All of the institutions are brought together to constitute a national system of higher education in the sciences and industries through the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, the office of experiment stations in the department of agriculture and the bureau of education of the department of the interior.

Good Year For Train Robbers.

Officials of railroad and express companies fear an epidemic of train and express car robberies, says the Chicago Tribune. Though detectives profess to believe that holding up of trains is an industry that is rapidly going out of fashion, the men who make robbery a profession do not seem to be in accord with their views.

Within the last year five express cars were looted, and the robbers secured $70,700. This is the loss as estimated by express companies, but it is a noted fact that officials of carrier companies are always inclined to withhold the real figures, so as to discourage future attempts. In the same period of a year one express company has suffered a loss of $40,000 by packages which disappeared while in transit. Passengers on two trains and one stage line were relieved of money and valuables. Thus, despite all efforts to class the train robber and express thief as a personage of the past, the total profits to the followers of the profession for less than a year have summed up at least $100,000.

In addition to this, two unsuccessful attempts were made to rob trains, which would have put the sum total away above that mark.

Shipping on Great Lakes.

"When navigation closes on the great lakes this year," said Mr. Fred C. Hall of Buffalo to a Washington Post correspondent, "the greatest season in the history of lake traffic will be at an end. During the two months that navigation will yet be open vessels will be at a high premium, and it is probable that many trips will be made after the insurance companies will no longer accept the vessels as risks. This was the case last year, and, while there was immense profit for such as got safely through, many vessels got caught in the ice, and others had to make the nearest ports and forward their cargoes by rail. Next year will see a lot of new vessels on the lakes, but it is not at all probable that the vessel supply will anywhere near equal the demand."

Duke to Visit Queen.

When the Hereditary Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the younger brother of the czar and at present the heir to the throne, finishes his visit to Denmark, he will go to Scotland to visit the queen at Balmoral. The czar and the dowager empress want him to marry, so as to preserve the succession in the line of Alexander III, but as he cannot marry either a first cousin or a Roman Catholic his choice of a wife is considerably limited, and the only really eligible princesses appear to be the daughters of the Duke of Connaught, the younger sister of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Duchess of Albany's daughter.

ROOSEVELT COMING

To Marion, Wednesday, October 17, at 9 O'clock in the Morning.

Copyright, 1900 by Rockwood, N. Y.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Tour of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Candidate for Vice President, Through Ohio, Takes In Marion--The Meeting in Marion Will Be Held at 9 O'clock, at the Steps of the Court House.

GOV. ROOSEVELT WILL SPEAK.

The distinguished campaigner will be accompanied by Senator Foraker, Ex-Governor Foster, Ex-Governor Bushnell and Governor Nash.

PLAN OF THE MEETING.

On the arrival of the Special Train, Governor Roosevelt and Party will be driven hurriedly to the Court House steps, where he will speak for a half hour, and then hurry on to other engagements. Following him,

HON. JAMES McMILLER,

Member of Congress from Kansas, will discuss the issues of the campaign. There will be no one disappointed in Miller. He is an ideal campaign orator.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Materials for Comfort Making

Our domestic department is always brim full of seasonable goods and at prices that will surprise the most careful buyer.

2,000 YARDS Oil Reds and Fancy Prints ..... **5** Cents

1,000 YARDS Patch Work Prints, big assortment to select from ..... **6½** Cents

Outing Flannels Dark and medium colors, good weight ..... **5** Cents

Outing Flannels Great values at 8½c, 8c, 9c and ..... **10** Cents

New Silkalines Choice Fall Patterns ..... **12½** Cents

Battings For Comforts, 6c, 9c, and 10c and 12½c quality and prices guaranteed.

1,000 SKEINS YARNS For knitting comforts, assorted colors ..... **5** Cents

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES.

The Fair

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

THE CASH STORE—THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

NOT IN MARION

will these goods be duplicated for the prices. We are in business to do business, and incidentally "show up" some of the pretenders.

Infants' fleece lined vests	5 and 10c
Infants' wool hose	5, 10 and 15c
Ladies' fleece lined vests	15 and 25c
Ladies' wool hose	15 and 20c
Ladies' black fleece lined hose	10c
Men's wool sox	10, 15 and 19c
Infants' leather moccasins	15c
Men's fleece lined underwear	25c
Misses' fleece lined underwear	15, 20 and 25c

THE RACKET STORE.

145 & 147 North Main Street. W. B. DeVeny, Proprietor.

ORDER NO. 3

The Fire Insurance Adjusters have given order of final adjustment so that now we are able to make still greater cuts on all winter clothing. Your visit to the Marion Street Fair, October 10-19 will be greatly repaid by attending this Fire Sale. It would be an injustice to you if you do not supply yourself with winter clothing while this fire sale is in force. Here is some of the best bargains to be had in Marion or vicinity.

Men's Clothing.

Good working suits in cheviots and worsteds worth $6 to $8. Fire sale price **$3.98**

Fancy worsteds and Tweeds, extra fine made, worth from $13.50 to $18. Fire sale price **$7.50**

Fine kersey overcoats, worth $8 to $10. Fire sale price **$4.98**

Ulsters with extra heavy lining best beaver cloth, worth $8. Fire sale price **$3.85**

Nobby Overcoats, in the latest colors, grey, tan and blue, with fancy plaid linings, worth $12 to $15 Fire sale price **$7.50**

Furnishing Goods.

Men's black and white working shirts **19c**

The best work shirt in the house Fire sale price **39c**

All our 50c and 75c underwear Fire sale price **39c**

All our $1 and $1.25 woolen underwear. Fire sale price **79c**

Men's black and tan sox, guaranteed fast colors. Fire sale price 10c, 3 for **25c**

Good heavy wool sock. Fire sale price 8c, 3 for **25c**

Men's feeding coats in black and tan, extra strong made, worth $1.50 to $2. Fire sale price **98c**

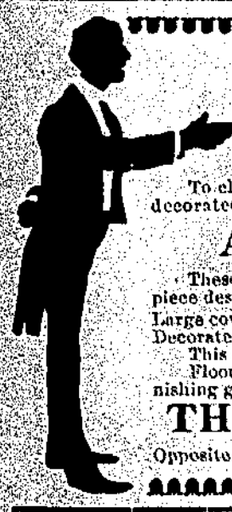
Nobby stiff hats, the latest fall blocks, worth $2 50 to $3. Fire sale price **$1.45**

Our hats and caps are the best values ever shown in Marion.

It will pay you to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere as these goods must be sold by order of the fire insurance companies.

I. MARX & SONS.

113 South Main street. Marion, Ohio.



A Deep Cut In Dishes

To close out a number of broken sets of open stock decorated dishes we have decided to make

A Big Cut on Price

These sets sold as high as $16 a set, but you can buy any piece desired at a big reduction. Don't wait, but come now.

Large covered dishes, regular $1.25 grade cut to 25c.

Decorated plates at 5c and 10c each.

This sale will continue only next week.

Floor oilcloths, shades, tinware, toys and house furnishing goods.

THE MARION BAZAR.

Opposite Postoffice. W. J. GRILLS.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

HAVE YOU GOT TWO BOYS?

Well we have, and you can have one or both of them any time you want them, they're here to do your bidding.

J. W. HEADLEY

The West Center Street Druggist.

The Lewis Grocery.

JUST ARRIVED

NEW PANCAKE AND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Ready prepared in 2½ pound packages. 10c package.

R. T. LEWIS & CO.

Opposite Court House.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

READY-MADE DEPT.

Fine Dressmaker-Made Waists with twice the work you would put on yourself—for less money than the waist can be made for at home.

FLANNEL WAISTS in solid colors, with tucked fronts—cardinal, navy, green and and black **98c**

ALL-WOOL FLANNEL WAISTS with fine tucks, soft cuffs, detached collars **$1.50**

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS in solid colors, brass buttons, tucks and rows of hemstitching **$3.25**

BLACK TAFFETA WAISTS covered with fine corded theeing; new Bishop sleeve and stitched tabs **$5.00**

WARNER & EDWARDS.

MORE SPEAKERS

Are Assigned to Marion County by Republican Committee.

The Republican state committee has assigned Hon. J. M. Sheets to speak at LaRue on the evening of October 13; Hon. L. C. Laylin, for Prospect for the evening of October 23; Hon. A. W. Sharp for Caledonia for the evening of October 24 and Rev. John L. Schatz for two days' work in the county, October 25 and 26.

ALL ARE PROVED UP

American Heirs of the Whittaker Millions Are All Located at the Present Time

SO LOCAL HEIRS ARE NOTIFIED

Fifteen of the Claimants Live in This County—It is Probable That They Will Go Into a Pool with the Others To Send an Attorney Over to England.

The fifteen local heirs of the Whittaker millions, which now lie in the bank of England awaiting a claimant, received a letter Thursday from Mrs. Bryson of Iowa Falls, Iowa, in which she states that everything has been clearly traced until the rightful American heirs are known. Mrs. Bryson is a sister of Senator Allen.

For the past three years Mrs. Bryson and her brother have been working on this matter. The lady is an attorney, as well as her brother and son. All have engaged in the work of tracing down the heirs of the Whittaker estate, or rather those who reside in America.

The Marion heirs include W. S. Bowers and a number of others whose names appeared in the Star a couple of years since when the matter was first talked of. These heirs have placed their interests in the hands of a local attorney, and the matter is being investigated.

It is quite probable that the American claimants to the estate will send an attorney to England to lay claim to the millions, which they assert are rightfully theirs.

IN HARD LINES

Red Clothing of a Buried Sleeper Catches Fire.

Delaware, O., Oct. 11.—"Professor" Labardo of Peoria, Illinois, who was buried alive in front of the Hotel Donavan, Tuesday, to remain till Saturday night, as a street fair attraction, narrowly escaped a frazie death this morning at 1 o'clock. An electric light bulb had been placed under his blankets for heat. The covers caught fire while he was asleep. The attendant saw smoke issuing from the tubes through which he received air. He aroused the hired man with difficulty. Water was dashed down the tubes, extinguishing the fire, but the smoke nearly suffocated him. Labardo was not burned.

Roy Turner has resumed work at the Marion Steam Shovel shop after a week's visit with his parents in Union county.

MEET ME AT FRANK'S.

The Marion Free Fair

AND

D. A. Frank & Co.

Both are attractions for next week that few people will miss. You will attend the Free Fair because it offers novelties in the way of amusement that are new to all. You will come to this store because it is the Safest and Best store and because it will offer special inducements in every department all next week. It is a known fact to patrons of this store that to buy goods here is to be the best for the least money. We have made a reputation for Selling Honest Goods at Honest Prices. Give this store a visit next week or the next time you visit Marion, and if you buy your bill here, you'll actually be surprised at the saving you've made.

Special Dress Goods and Silk Prices All Next Week. Besides special prices, there is an assortment here which no unprejudiced person can deny as being the BEST. There's everything popular in Dress Goods and Silks in every popular shade. There's low priced goods, medium priced and high priced—every worthy quality represented and all priced at a saving next week. Don't miss a good thing. If you buy your dress here you'll be pleased, you'll get a better dress than you expected to get for the amount paid.

We Carry the Best Line Of Ready-Made Goods in Marion Saving Prices Next Week Our Ready-made Dept will have hundreds of new garments on sale next week We have planned for a record-breaking week and have the goods and made the prices to do it. Special LOW PRICES on Ladies' Jackets, Plush Capes, Ready-made Suits, Separate Skirts, Silk, Satin and Wool Waists, Misses' and Children's Garments. The biggest assortment this store ever had in every line mentioned above.

Ladies' Underskirts. An interesting line awaits your approval Wool Skirt Patterns, Satine Skirts, all ready made, 50c. Special values at $1.00 to $2.00.

Ladies' Neckwear Novelties. A new line especially for Fair week. A new lot of late ideas shown only by us. See them.

All Millinery Will Be Priced Next Week to Make Hundreds of New Customers. We are justly proud over our Millinery achievements this Fall. People tell us we have the prettiest Hats, and sell them reasonable. They buy here and are happy. You should number among our many customers, and if you come next week, we will make it so pleasant that you'll never forget it. We will make your old hat look like new if you will bring it with your trimmings, and will only charge you a small amount; really we'll do it for less than you expected to pay.

Carpets, Curtains. Big Money Saved if You Come Here. We have made a reputation all over the country as the Leading Carpet dealers of Marion. Why? Because we always show the best and largest stock and our prices are always the lowest. We buy more Carpets, we sell more Carpets and we save the people more money on Carpets than any two stores in the city. We back up every claim. We have the goods and we make the prices. We can save you money on Oil Cloths, too.

Men's Working Gloves. Get our prices, see our wonderful assortment, and if you can't do better here than elsewhere, don't buy, but by all means see our line. Nobody passes it by. Will tell you why we undersell if you come in.

$1.00 Blankets For 62½c Pr. Several cases Heavy 10-4 Blankets, soft fleecy effects; a special Fair week bargain.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

SUITS

Elegant Tailored Suits.

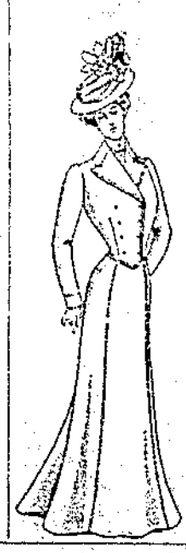
The best ideas of the foremost of Fashion's directors. The latest conceptions that come only from the touch of an artist in designing. Suits that have the

Paris-Like Grace and Dash.

OPENING WEEK

Beginning Monday, Oct. 15,

And continuing during week of Street Fair. No cards are sent out for this important occasion—an event no doubt waited for by Marion's exact dressers. All are invited . . . . . .



We are proud of our line of

WOMEN'S SUITS.

They are full of excellent features, materials, tailoring, cut, finish and style. A splendid showing gathered by the head of this department after personal inspection of

Model Suits

On view in other cities.

There is an Exclusiveness About These Garments

So much desired by best dressers. They are the best products of the leading makers of New York and are rich in combinations and faultless styles

Special Attention

Is directed to our display of

Golf Capes and Beautiful Silk and Cloth Dress Skirts.

BOX COATS AND JACKETS

FOR

Women and Misses.

Newness is the principal charm of our display of fall and winter to-wear Coats, Jackets and Capes.

Silk Petticoats.

A Silk Petticoat is a garment that every woman should have in her wardrobe. It's a nice point of dress that careful dressers like to be sure of. A Silk Skirt is a great aid to the proper "hang" of the dress, gives grace to the folds and proper flare at the bottom, not to mention the dressy touch a glimpse of it gives to one's costume. Our display in this line is beautiful to an extreme. Everything that is new, stylish and desirable is shown in endless variety.

FALL WAISTS.

We never had such a collection of Fall Waists for your choosing. They are in charming abundance. Choice SILK WAISTS for street, house and evening wear in the most favored tints. A most beautiful collection of FLANNEL WAISTS in embroidered effects and tempting shades, including the unapproachable GEISHA makes.

Skirts—The favorite Walking and "Rainy-Day" Skirts in all the popular shades and fabrics.

WOMEN'S KID GLOVES.

Every woman likes to wear a perfect Glove, and Marion women are critical in this respect. Glove perfection is here in the

Flavia, Pivotte and LaFoute's.

They are the kinds careful dressers wear. They speak of the best thought of expert French makers. Only selected skins are used in their manufacture. TRIUMPHS IN GLOVE BEAUTY, beauty in materials, in make, in finish, in fit and in durability, too. Medals at Paris Exposition.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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HOW THE TROOPS OF THE ALLIES WILL PREPARE FOR WINTERING IN CHINA

THERE seems to be no longer any doubt that most if not all of the allied troops are destined to pass the winter in China, but whether in active campaigning or comfortably snuggled in cozy quarters remains to be seen. Through all the obfuscation of diplomatic maneuvering this one fact appears: That, so long as one great European power remains on guard at Pekking or Tien-tsin, no other great European power will dare withdraw its soldiers from Chinese territory. International comity is one thing; international jealousy is quite another. The dogs of war, says one well versed in the wiles of diplomacy, have dug up the Chinese bone of contention, and unless they can manage to divide it they will all hold on and not allow any one of the pack to have it to himself.

"The policy of the United States as to China," declares one who has been trusted by this government in an ambassadorial capacity, "should, in my opinion, be this: It must rescue its citizens; it must exact indemnity for all injuries to their person or property; it will insist that China shall observe all treaty stipulations, and that, under any and all conditions of sovereignty, possession or foreign ascendency, the 'open door' shall remain.

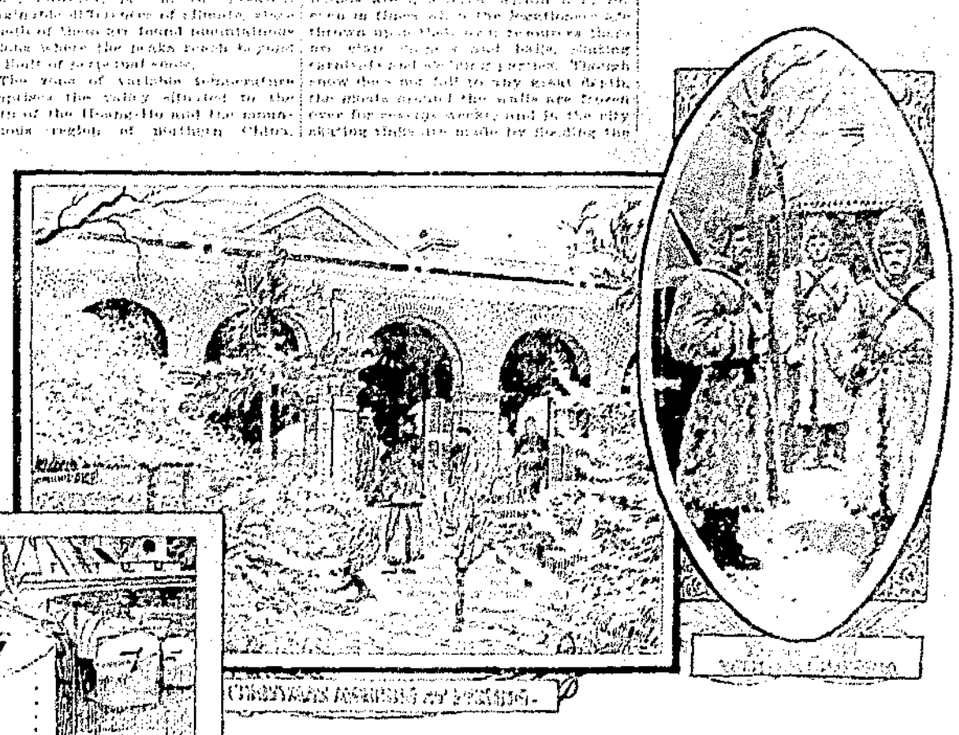
"We covet no Chinese territory, and we shall require none. We desire no territorial 'sphere of influence.' We will give no approval or support, physical, moral or sentimental, to the dismemberment of China or the extinction of her sovereignty by the acquisition of spheres of influence by any European power."

Assuming this to be a statement ex cathedra, the United States troops will have to share the fortunes of their foreign colleagues, for, though our government has thus far kept itself clear of international complications and has treated China as if entitled to the highest consideration, that "bone" will need watching.

Russia has declared in favor of withdrawing the allied commands from Peking and even from China; but, then, she has only to retire to the near ports of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, where her watchdogs will sleep, if at all, with one eye open for a chance to pounce upon the desired object the moment it is left unguarded. The British can retire to Wei-Hai-Wei and the Germans to Kiaochau; but Manila, to which the Americans must retreat as a base, is rather far away in case of another uprising, which is sure to occur, those best acquainted with the Chinese declare, the moment the legations are abandoned and the foreign residents left unprotected. To exact reparation and indemnities, to set up the emperor, banish the empress dowager and punish Prince Tuan, will necessitate the retention of a strong force at Peking as well as at Tien-tsin and Taku. Russia knows this, and it is presumed that her secret ally, Li Hung Chang, knows it also, at least that is safe as a working proposition, and it will hardly be well to depend upon the wily viceroy's impudent assurance that he will be responsible for the safety of the life and property of all foreigners.

It will be safe, therefore, to assume that General Chaffee will occupy the same relation to China next winter that General Washington, according to a negro historian, did to a certain battle —he will be "thar or tharabouts." If all reports are true, however, we need not waste our sympathies in lamenting the lot of Chaffee and his men, for, according to the best authorities, a winter sojourn in China has at least its redeeming features. Leaving out the question of a possible scrimmage now and then with the malcontents, the considerations affecting a winter's tarry are chiefly climatic, and, as contrasted with the sweltering atmosphere of the Philippines or even the heaving temperature of the northern United States, the climate of north China possesses many advantages.

According to "Notes on China," an excellent work in an invaluable series issued from the adjutant general's office of the United States war department, "the main characteristics of the climate depend, first, upon its situation on the east side of the greatest land masses in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, and, second, upon its situation within the region subject to monsoon winds. The climate of China, owing to the vast extent and the numerous variations in elevation of her territory, could not well present a universal character. It is a country of extremes throughout, or at least of a high range of temperature, hot summers alternating with cold winters, though, of course, the extremes are much greater in the north than in the south, where part of the surface lies within the torrid zone.



WINTER ON BOARD SHIP IN THE GULF OF PECHILI.

"The area contained between the twentieth and fortieth degrees of north latitude is naturally divided by the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude into two zones, the northern one, that of warm temperate, and the southern, that of tropic. These two zones, however, present the greatest practicable difference of climate, since in both of them are found mountainous regions where the peaks reach to regions of perpetual snow.

"The zone of variable temperature comprises the valley situated to the north of the Hoang-Ho and the mountainous region of northern China. There are four seasons there. The winter freezes in November and remains frozen until March. Fogs, snow in inconsiderable quantities and the aurora borealis accompany the winter, which is comparatively severe for the latitude, having an average temperature of 25 degrees F. at Peking. A very short spring is followed by a hot summer, during which the influence of the ocean causes abundant rains. The autumn is short.

"The zone of rains is divided into two regions. The northern one, comprising the most beautiful and temperate countries, extends as far as Nanking, in about 25 degrees north latitude. There in the southern valley and in the less elevated mountain regions the regular succession of two wet and two dry seasons, corresponding to the four seasons in the north, announces a climate approaching that of the tropics, but on the south and southeast coasts are exhibited all the climatic characteristics of tropical regions."

The two seasons depend there upon the monsoons. The wet season comes with the monsoon from the southwest and lasts from April to October. The dry season, arriving with the northeast monsoon, continues from October to April. At Canton the average yearly temperature is about 72 degrees F., in January it is about 55 degrees and only 23 at Peking. In July the average for the southern city at Canton is 82 degrees and for the northern capital, Peking, 72 degrees.

It is in the northern or most attractive region that Peking lies, in latitude 41 degrees north, and, while the summers are long and hot and the temperature ranges as high as 105 degrees, it falls in the winter as low as 8 degrees below zero. A German diplomat is credited with saying: "You approach Peking in tears, but you leave it weeping." At first sight, and particularly on first experience of the filthy streets and noisome odors, one is repelled, but on further acquaintance it improves, especially in the opinion of the legationers, who manage to extract a great deal of enjoyment from their life within the walls of the Chinese capital.

While the Peking summers are intolerably hot and the roads are enveloped in clouds of dust, the winters are extremely enjoyable, provided one provides against the extremes of temperature. The air is brisk and exhilarating and dry and sparkling as champagne. But for this quality, in fact, a continual pestilence might prevail in Peking, owing to the almost total lack of sanitary arrangements. In spring and autumn all arrive that chorus is a "delicious blending of frost and sun, and the keen air braces the nerves like a tonic." At the present time both Peking and the great Pechi-li plain present their brightest climatic attractions to their uninvited visitors from abroad.

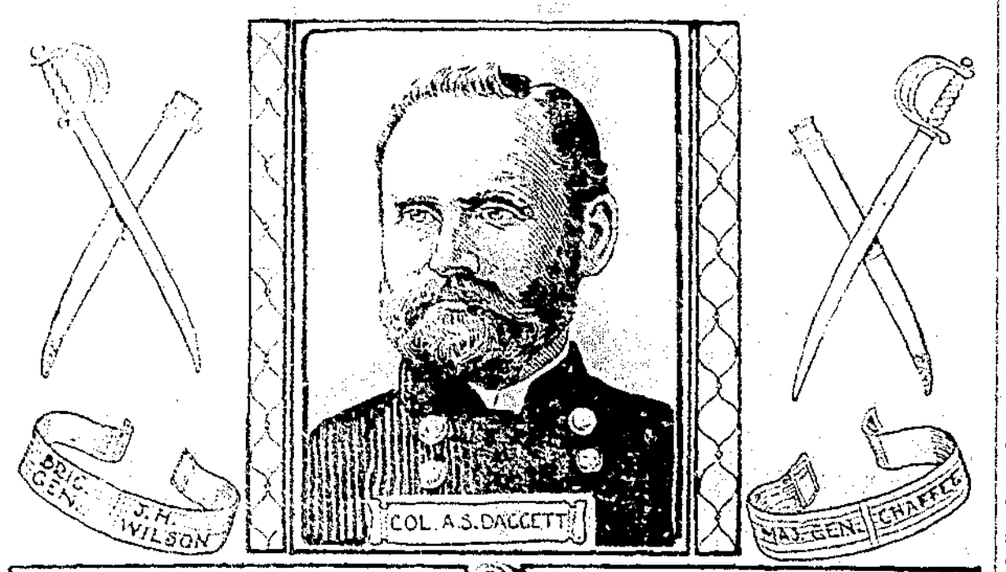
While life in Peking was at first looked upon as a sort of exile by foreign ministers and the legation attachés, and while for several years after the capital was invaded by them, they remained themselves in the light of martyrs to duty, there has been of late a change for the better. In summer they go out to the western hills, where they occupy the abandoned villas and palaces of former princes, or make excursions to the famous Ming tombs and the great wall. If any number of the troops are quartered in or near Peking, they will probably occupy portions of the vast and beautiful imperial park and the grounds of the summer palace. Active service and ill health alone excuse officers from an call for exercise.

There will be high revelry in Peking this coming winter if the foreigners are installed and the various legations provided with new quarters in those of the Chinese who have fled. The Americans will be thrown upon their own resources, there no other race is said half so well, for every man in them can be depended upon to do his share toward the general entertainment. Besides, the Americans have a reputation as an Indian fighters. It was not, however, until 1865 that he became a major, and the year 1897 arrived before he was made a lieutenant colonel. Promotion in times of peace comes slowly, but the Spanish-American war accelerated the pace somewhat, and in May, 1898, he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, in July being raised to the rank of major general, from which grade he was honorably discharged in April, 1899. After serving as chief of staff to the governor general of Cuba he was attached to the adjutant general's office in Washington. The Chinese war was another opportunity, and in the search for a man to command in China, one who would combine high military qualities with diplomatic discretion, the choice fell upon Chaffee. He was promptly dispatched Chinaward to take command of troops already ordered thither from Manila and the United States, and on July 25, 1900, he touched at the port of Nagasaki, Japan, where he first received intelligence of his promotion to the major generalcy in command of the Chinese expeditionary force. Four days later he arrived at Taku and began preparations for that memorable march to Peking which has crowned with laurels all who took part therein.

The veritable fortune of the soldier, to which allusion has been made, was exemplified by the arrival at Taku six weeks later of the officer who had been appointed Chaffee's second in command, Brigadier General James H. Wilson. Unlike his colleague, General Wilson had at the outset of his career the advantages of a technical education, having graduated from West Point in 1860 at the age of 22. He was lieutenant colonel of volunteers in 1861, a brigadier general the following year and was in command of a cavalry division under Sheridan in 1864. In 1865 he ranked as brevet major general of volunteers, with a commission as lieutenant colonel in the regular army. Like Chaffee, he also was drawn into the Spanish-American war, being one of the four major generals appointed by the president to commands in Cuba. He served patiently in that island and in Porto Rico. In 1899 he was selected as military governor of Matanzas province. The very same week that General Chaffee received China General Wilson arrived in New York on his way to report as a subordinate to the man who was a private during the civil war when he was a corps commander. Thus strikingly illustrating the ups and downs of a soldier's life and the stern discipline to which the military man must subject his ambitions and his preferences.

It was on the 9th of last June that United States troops were ordered from Manila to China, the first to go being the gallant Ninth regiment, in command of the lamented Liscum, who was killed at Tien-tsin only a few days after the landing at Taku. Just four weeks later the Ninth was followed by the Fourteenth infantry and the Fifth artillery, the latter better known as Reilly's battery, from its brave commander, who was soon after shot at Peking while leading his men to victory. They arrived too late to participate in the attack on Tien-tsin, but in season to be incorporated into Chaffee's command and to take part in that arduous march, with continuous fighting all the way from the coast to the Chinese capital. Shoulder to shoulder with the foreign allies our men, without a murmur, performed the work cut out for them, their excellent discipline and heroic deeds winning encomiums which will be treasured as a precious heritage by coming generations.

One of the coincidences in the arrival of the "Fighting Fourteenth" was that its commander, Colonel Daggett, had, like General Chaffee, led his soldiers in the assaults of the Santiago campaign and shared with them the brunt of battle. He, too, was more at home on the firing line than in a comfortable position at the rear, when there was any



Chaffee, Wilson, Daggett: A Gallant Trio In China.

IT [illegible] all agree that Americans have good reason to be proud of their soldiers in China, for not only have their valiant deeds been universally praised by their own countrymen, but they have been praised by the military representatives of all the great powers. Especially may the soldiers and officers upon the staffs of commanders-in-chief be free from the least suspicion of jealousy of those of lesser prominence and subordinate rank, for they are all in the same boat, and their success or failure is equally shared by all.

Whatever differences and petulancies may have existed between [illegible] Chaffee, Wilson and Daggett, the leaders of the American forces in China in succession, for precedence as a guide to which he himself was to logically control his valiant subordinate, Colonel Daggett. The vicissitudes of military fortune have so peculiarly exemplified in the case of commanders-in-chief, Wilson and Daggett each having begun at the foot of the ladder and worked himself up by sheer pluck and tenacity of purpose to his present high position. There would seem indeed to have been a similarity of circumstances by which, though each strove independently of the other, the fortunes of all have been interlinked, to feel their probable culmination in the Chinese campaign.

What is to be properly termed a military education, with material for a three-volume novel, is to be found in their careers. In order to prove this it is only necessary to glance at their records. The American soldier at present in supreme command in China, Major General Adna R. Chaffee, entered the service a boy of 19 in 1861, winning by his four years of fighting a lieutenancy only in 1865. Promoted to a captaincy in 1867, he spent the next nine years in chasing Indians, having all sorts of wonderful adventures and acquiring a reputation as an Indian fighter. It was not, however, until 1885 that he became a major, and the year 1897 arrived before he was made a lieutenant colonel. Promotion in times of peace comes slowly, but the Spanish-American war accelerated the pace somewhat, and in May, 1898, he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, in July being raised to the rank of major general, from which grade he was honorably discharged in April, 1899. After serving as chief of staff to the governor general of Cuba he was attached to the adjutant general's office in Washington. The Chinese war was another opportunity, and in the search for a man to command in China, one who would combine high military qualities with diplomatic discretion, the choice fell upon Chaffee. He was promptly dispatched Chinaward to take command of troops already ordered thither from Manila and the United States, and on July 25, 1900, he touched at the port of Nagasaki, Japan, where he first received intelligence of his promotion to the major generalcy in command of the Chinese expeditionary force. Four days later he arrived at Taku and began preparations for that memorable march to Peking which has crowned with laurels all who took part therein.

The veritable fortune of the soldier, to which allusion has been made, was exemplified by the arrival at Taku six weeks later of the officer who had been appointed Chaffee's second in command, Brigadier General James H. Wilson. Unlike his colleague, General Wilson had at the outset of his career the advantages of a technical education, having graduated from West Point in 1860 at the age of 22. He was lieutenant colonel of volunteers in 1861, a brigadier general the following year and was in command of a cavalry division under Sheridan in 1864. In 1865 he ranked as brevet major general of volunteers, with a commission as lieutenant colonel in the regular army. Like Chaffee, he also was drawn into the Spanish-American war, being one of the four major generals appointed by the president to commands in Cuba. He served patiently in that island and in Porto Rico. In 1899 he was selected as military governor of Matanzas province. The very same week that General Chaffee received China General Wilson arrived in New York on his way to report as a subordinate to the man who was a private during the civil war when he was a corps commander. Thus strikingly illustrating the ups and downs of a soldier's life and the stern discipline to which the military man must subject his ambitions and his preferences.

It was on the 9th of last June that United States troops were ordered from Manila to China, the first to go being the gallant Ninth regiment, in command of the lamented Liscum, who was killed at Tien-tsin only a few days after the landing at Taku. Just four weeks later the Ninth was followed by the Fourteenth infantry and the Fifth artillery, the latter better known as Reilly's battery, from its brave commander, who was soon after shot at Peking while leading his men to victory. They arrived too late to participate in the attack on Tien-tsin, but in season to be incorporated into Chaffee's command and to take part in that arduous march, with continuous fighting all the way from the coast to the Chinese capital. Shoulder to shoulder with the foreign allies our men, without a murmur, performed the work cut out for them, their excellent discipline and heroic deeds winning encomiums which will be treasured as a precious heritage by coming generations.

One of the coincidences in the arrival of the "Fighting Fourteenth" was that its commander, Colonel Daggett, had, like General Chaffee, led his soldiers in the assaults of the Santiago campaign and shared with them the brunt of battle. He, too, was more at home on the firing line than in a comfortable position at the rear, when there was any fighting going on, and his military experience was almost the same as that of his superior officer.

And these are the soldiers composing a notable triad in China, brought into prominence by their military merits and particularly by General Chaffee's recent act of renunciation in favor of Colonel Daggett. But for his own volunteer rank, Chaffee urges, the honor of being retired as a brigadier in the regular army would by all the canons of military precedence first fall to his subordinate, Daggett, as the latter was made a colonel March 31, 1888, while Chaffee's promotion to that rank dates only from May 8 of that year.

TRUMAN L. ELT[illegible]

A STORY OF MR. GLADSTONE.

An excellent story is told of the late Mr. Gladstone. While journeying by rail to Woodford she entered into conversation with a sad looking young lady who was nursing a consumptive husband to Australia, but was becoming her inability to accompany him owing to lack of friends. So interested was Mrs. Gladstone that she overran her station, and, finding herself without money and that the footman had lost his ticket, she asked for the loan of a shilling and gave her address in St. James' square. She requested the young woman to call there, and she would see what could be done for her. During dinner in the evening the young woman duly arrived, accompanied by her husband, and great was their joy to find that Mrs. Gladstone had told the story with such excellent effect to her guests that money for the second passage to Australia had been found.

BACK FROM WORLD TRIP

American Traveler's Interesting Observations in the Orient.

CHINA ESPECIALLY CONSIDERED.

Daniel C. Nugent Says the United States Can Deal More Acceptably With the Chinese Than Any Other Nation—Considers the Filipinos Capable of Self Government.

"From close observation and study, I incline to the belief once expressed by Napoleon that the Chinese are a sleeping nation and that whenever they awake they will startle the world. They will show the west—and by that mean America, England, Germany and all Europe—that they can accomplish great things. If any one thinks that the Chinese are a weak nation, that they are all ignorant, superstitious and treacherous, they are far from correct in their opinion."

This is an expression of the belief of Mr. Daniel C. Nugent, who, with his family, recently returned from a 11 months' trip circumnavigating the globe, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Nugent talked interestingly of the countries he visited. "I made a careful study of the peoples of the countries through which we passed," he said, "and compared them and their customs, habits of life and particularly their business methods. There was one thing which impressed me more than anything else from this observation—and I was glad indeed to note it—and that was that, for commercial enterprise, the American people are far greater than any other nation. They stand head and shoulders above the rest. The English are next and the Germans are pushing them hard. There is a great race in the east for trade, particularly in China. There was evidence of that fact to me on close observation of the movements there, and I must say that we (the United States) are conducting ourselves with a higher standard of honor than any other nation now dipping its oar into the troubled waters over there. Even Germany is jealous of England over there, though friendly at home.

"I say without fear of successful contradiction that the United States can deal more acceptably with the Chinese than any other nation. This may seem an extravagant expression when America's restrictions against the Chinese are remembered, but the ruling people in China understand them, appreciate their necessity and respect our nation all the more for them. I want to tell you there are some great minds in China. Their ideas of development have not taken the same course as the western idea, but they should not be misjudged on that account. While we think it is a great thing to build a railroad and open vast fields of new territory, they do not think so much of that sort of development, but that is no token that they are not developing along other lines.

"Trade in China is the animus and the incentive for all the Boxer disturbances, and but for the United States, whose policy has been commended on all sides, the war of conquest and land grabbing would have been so long before this. The United States has a good trade with China now, and there is no doubt that it will rapidly increase. If China is not divided among the powers and is given a chance, I repeat that when China awakens she will startle the world with her accomplishments. This present disturbance is likely to cause an awakening."

Mr. Nugent talked interestingly of his entire trip, during which he and his family visited all the oriental countries, including Japan, the Philippine Islands, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, France and the other European countries, but he was inclined to dwell more upon China and the Philippines. Speaking of the Philippines, Mr. Nugent said:

"We spent some time at Manila with Captain D. J. Baker, a relative, and his family. The Filipinos I consider capable of self government in a very large measure if given a chance and fair treatment. They will surprise the world if this is done. Manila is the best city in the orient, to be absolutely truthful. I have in mind when saying this Hongkong, of course, but that is an English city. From what I saw of the Filipinos within a radius of 100 miles of Manila, I can speak of them as an intelligent people of very kindly disposition."

Mr. Nugent related a thrilling experience which he and his family and sister-in-law had. They drove from Manila to Pasay in a carriage to visit Colonel Campbell. They had a Filipino driver. It was late when they arrived at Pasay, and they decided not to stay, as Colonel Campbell was away. The driver suggested returning by another road, to which Mr. Nugent consented. They had progressed some distance when they encountered bad roads. They were entirely outside the lines of the American guard, at the mercy of the Filipinos. The carriage finally mired in a Filipino village, and they were surrounded by natives and thought they were in great peril. Their fear was dispelled more or less when they saw the natives assist the driver to get out of the mire. An old Filipino with gray hair, though he could not speak a word of English, made his desire to assist them known by signs and piloted them through the village and out on the other side, where they met their carriage, which had been pushed through 1,200 to 1,500 feet of mire by the natives. After it was all over Mr. Nugent's sister-in-law fainted. The return to Manila was made without molestation.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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STRANGE MATRIMONIAL TANGLE.

Husband and Wife Believe Each Other Dead, *and* Both Remarry.

[illegible] W. Howard and his [illegible] enjoying a jolly reunion [illegible]. They are [illegible] another alive at the [illegible] of errors which at [illegible] more like a tragedy.

[illegible], believing her husband [illegible] war, went to a [illegible] of the country, married, [illegible], was widowed and [illegible] schoolmarm.

W. Howard, hearing when [illegible] from the war that his wife

PATTISON 1856 2000.

had been drowned, married her youngest sister, Sarah, and became a patriarch.

And now they have found one another—William, Rebecca and Sarah—all alive and cheerful and grizzled after 44 years of change. Sarah is a grandmother as well as Rebecca. They are all very amiable about it, according to a correspondent of the New York World, and not a bit sorry for the way Fate's threads got tangled up so many years ago.

Howard in his early manhood had a sawmill on the Sangamon river, near Springfield, and was a contemporary, friend and passionate partisan of Abraham Lincoln.

He [illegible] to be married Rebecca J. Pelgon, one of two brown sisters who lived in German Prairie, not far away. A little [illegible] came to them.

When President Lincoln called for volunteers, the Howard sawmill ceased to saw. Its proprietor shouldered his rifle and started for the war.

Mrs. Howard cried a good deal. Then she [illegible] bravely and went back to the old home on German Prairie.

"You [illegible] marry a man that thinks more of his country than of his home," said her sister Sarah. But Sarah [illegible] a man who did not think of his country first would not be worth having for a husband.

Years came. Howard was saying to himself:

"The folks know how it is with a soldier. They know that if I come in a box or a hearse I'm all right."

But Rebecca demanded letters, and [illegible] they did not come she believed the worst. Her neighbors encouraged her in this by assuring her that a great many soldiers were killed whose [illegible] never reported.

[illegible] the end of two years Mrs. Howard was finally convinced that [illegible] had overtaken her. Some [illegible] Hoosiers, were going to [illegible]. They offered to take her and [illegible] them, and she foresees [illegible] for a widow in Illinois, [illegible] the invitation.

[illegible] further was heard from her, [illegible] while afterward a rumor [illegible] the Hooten party, intent on [illegible] west, had perished in [illegible] over the river Platte. Those [illegible] whom she did not expect [illegible] bows to be served with [illegible], and the dropping out [illegible] of an individual or a family [illegible] extraordinary.

[illegible] Howard turned up at the [illegible] war. He had fought at [illegible] Wilderness and Gettysburg. [illegible] was well pleased to have [illegible] Lincoln, and he had [illegible] of good war stories for his [illegible]. So, he flattered himself, to entertain her and the little one, every [illegible] for many a year to come.

He looked in vain for an explanation. The old home was a silent ruin. When he sought the missing ones at German Prairie, he was told that they had been gone three years and were probably dead.

Sarah Pelgon [illegible] all about the departure of Rebecca. She, like the rest of the community, was greatly surprised at the proposed union, for all had believed that Howard [illegible] Rebecca. Howard [illegible] that she was all [illegible]. She certainly [illegible] extraordinary to her stories of battle and carnage and still "Billy" and "Mikey" at the right appropriate distances. He began to think that she was even prettier and [illegible] than Rebecca.

Not for 32 miles did he give up hope of finding his wife and child, and during that period the charms of Sarah Dixon expanded to him more and more powerfully. He asked her at length to take Rebecca's place. She was no [illegible] to it, and the neighbors applauded when they were married.

Rebecca Howard, [illegible] settled in Missouri and never [illegible] was [illegible] to the River Platte. She had simply set out to build a new life for herself and child, and it did not seem worth while to write to old friends and relatives.

By and by James Cooper, [illegible], admitted her, proper forms observed, and became her husband. During a quarter of a century they lived in various parts of Missouri and Illinois. Howard's child grew up, married and became a mother. Mrs. Cooper meanwhile was raising a [illegible] family which reached large proportions. Their final home was at Carlock, a village of Bloomington, Ills. There Cooper died and the widow passed into old age, happy in her knowledge of the truth.

In another part of the same state William Howard was wasting [illegible] with his second wife. They had many children, and he was a [illegible] farmer's family in Sangamon county.

Howard was not quite easy in his mind about the death of Rebecca. He consulted his lawyer about it and [illegible], and the lawyer advised him to get a divorce on the ground of desertion. He did; there was no trouble about it. The divorce made his first [illegible] second wife's name and the marriage of his children were assured.

William and Sarah, too, grew old and gray and one of these days became the father of a family.

Up in Carlock another of Rebecca's daughters [illegible] a young man named Arno L. Nanton of Leroy, Ills. Business led him to the neighborhood of Springfield, and he came prepared to look up the relatives of his mother-in-law.

His quest led him to the Howard home, and old William and Sarah fairly shook with emotion to hear that Rebecca was alive. There was no room in their feelings for fear or resentment or anything harsh. They simply longed to see the old girl again.

"Becky never treated me right, to be sure," said Howard, "but that's a long time ago, and I want to see her and forgive her."

"Let us send Sylvia to fetch her," said his wife.

Sylvia was their daughter, a charming girl of 20. Her they sent as an ambassador to "Aunt Becky." And Aunt Becky, just as astonished as they had been, embraced the girl as if she had been her own and made haste to accompany her back to Sangamon county on a visit.

All of which explains why, instead of a youthful Rebecca and lover, a youthful William on his return from the war 35 years ago, a grizzled William embraced a grizzled Rebecca only a few days ago.

Oh, there need be no scandal about it. Sarah was there, too, and she came in for her share of embraces when William and Rebecca had stopped hugging.

In a word, the three old folks were all delighted at the encounter and are not anxious to part. William is driving Rebecca around and showing her all the improvements and telling her all the war stories he had saved up for her when he [illegible] home in 1865.

What he is looking forward to most is meeting his other grandchildren—the offspring of the daughter Rebecca took away with her.

DEGENERACY AMONG SAVAGES.

Signs *of* Racial Decay Among the Cheyenne Indians.

Time has turned out the ranks of the great war chiefs of the mounted Cheyennes until only a few are left. The Indian lineup, however, is not shedding any hairs over it. It believes he makes these Indians have had few equals and no superiors except Uncle Sam. From the time of the memorable making return of the Cheyennes out of the south, over a trail red with

CHEYENNE CHIEF.

the blood of murdered settlers and lit by the flames of their homes, down to this day the government has had a sharp eye and a tight rein on these Indians, with the result that their expert warriors now are for old and too wary to engage in warfare against the whites, and among the younger bucks there is none who has developed qualities that fit him for leadership.

Once the most stalwart, active and warlike of the tribes of the northwest, the Cheyennes have degenerated into listless, passive, indifferent, dronelike creatures, says the New York Press. "They toil not, neither do they spin."

And this change is due almost wholly to changes in their environment. When the aged chiefs who now rule the tribe were in their prime, their hunting grounds were alive with game. Great herds of buffalo and antelope fed upon the prairies. In the hills were bear and bison and elk and moose and big horned sheep. Pelts were plenty, and there was work for the squaws in curing and dressing them. The Cheyennes were successful hunters of the big game, and that was a sport that called for energy, activity and daring.

With the disappearance of game began the degeneracy of all the tribes of the northwest. The Cheyennes suffered with the rest and in just so much greater degree as they had excelled the others in energy and skill. Restricted within a prescribed area, they soon cleared that of game of all sorts, large and small, until even the once despised prairie chicken came to be considered a luxury and a prize. There were no hides for the squaws to tan, no meat for the men except what was apportioned among them on ration days by government agents. And as all Indians are inordinately fond of eating, to be either a feast or a famine with them. The rations distributed by Uncle Sam served to provide two, or, at most, three, "square feeds," and then there were hunger and want until ration day again came around. Between ration days if they got meat it was only "forest dog" and even dealings of an Indian's dog do not breed fast enough to satisfy the hunger of a thousand lepers.

The government sought to teach them farming, but they might as well have set cripples, but enough in rare instances the Cheyennes would have raised a crop. They adopted rather the idleness habits of their neighbors, the Crows, and began secret slaughter of the cattle of white settlers near the reservation. That got them into trouble. Some thieving Indians were slain, and then some soldiers were murdered. And then the government troops were called out to preserve order, while civil law sought—nearly always in vain—for the assassins on both sides.

Then the government tried to corral the bucks as Cheyennes in its service. It formed a troop of scouts from the pick of the young men. They were a good lot to look at. They made a splendid appearance. They made a splendid record. Never was Hiel enough to go around. And if they had been sent against a foreign foe they might have done valiant warriors.

The Indian will fight his own people and his own people only. But the spirit of the old warrior, with people of Indian blood, is dead by different manner.

The Cheyenne troop was [illegible] service against the Sioux. When it came to the time of Wounded Knee and the 4th lieutenant, I. W. Young, who was in command of the troop, came down to Pine Ridge agency for [illegible] [illegible] that it was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IN MUSTY RECORDS

The Star's Local History Specialist Goes Through Early Treasury Records.

FIRST COLLECTION ONLY $2,703.80

Farm Land Was on the First Duplicate at Only $1.30 Per Acre, and Mercantile Stocks and Other Property Were Very Little. Horse and Hotel Licenses Were Many.

The local history bent of the Star has hitherto involved the vaults of several of the county offices and upset out ancient facts of more or less interest. Now a raid is made on the county treasury—not to loot it of any of the hard-earned increment of the taxpayers, nor to blow up the hardened steel vaults—but to rummage among the early records of that office. John Jacob Schoenlaub—for that is his real name, same as John Jacob Lentz, though the treasurer uses "Jacob L." for business—received the Star representative in a very kindly and pleasant way and took the trouble, with the assistance of his deputy, P. F. Forcman, to put before him all of the first records of his office.

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The primary transactions in the office of the treasurer of Marion county are contained in two little old pasteboard-covered books, similar to those described in former articles of this series. These reach back no further than 1827, although Reuben Smith, the first treasurer, took the oath of office in 1824; but they are the very first on file so far as Treasurer Schoenlaub knows.

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One of these records is called the treasurer's "day book," which is in reality a cash book, showing the amounts he collected for licenses of various sorts. Every man who owned a horse in Marion county had to pay a license of $3 per year on each horse. Every man who kept a tavern, even at his own house, was compelled to pay a license of an amount in proportion to the size of his business.

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The first tavern license ever issued in this county was on October 17, 1827, when John Parks was "licensed to keep a tavern at his house in Centre—now Marion—township for the term of one year." Price, $5. The next was to John Tootle, who was licensed "to keep a tavern at his home in the town of Marion." Price, $5. Tootle evidently had more business than Parks.

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Other persons licensed to keep taverns in 1827 were Benjamin Jones in Big Island township; price, $5; John Meugle in Warren township; price, $5; J. Armstrong, Norton 1, Rice, Silens Miller, C. Merriman, Mutchden 1, Lloyds, Search (house), John Thompson, John Clary—the present Jack Clary denies that this was he—and A. Thompson, all $5 apiece, and Jared Partram, $2.10.

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As to horse licenses the first one issued by the county treasurer was to Philip Showers, March 11, 1827, for $3, the price presumably fixed by law, as horse owners were uniformly licensed for $3 per year. Horse licenses followed in 1827 to Richard Patten, Jas. Beatty and hundreds of others.

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Throughout this "day book" of the treasurer the word license is uniformly spelled "lleens," although fairly good orthography prevails in general, the handwriting being very poor.

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The other book pertains to tax duplicates and collections, written in the same hand. It starts off with the first tax duplicate ever made of the county, headed "Duplicate of Taxes Charged in Marion county for the year 1827; certified by Hezekiah Gorton, county auditor." It shows a total acreage of 76,533 and its value (including houses, is placed at only $99,943! The total value of town lots in the county was shown to be $5,456! There were duplicated 420 horses and the total value given at $18,800, while cattle numbered 2,540, valued at $20,368. The total capital of all merchants in Marion county was duplicated at only $8,500.

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Figuring on this first duplicate the average value of land per acre for taxable purposes was about $1.30! Besides the license fees before mentioned, as will be seen by the figures, horses were duplicated at $40 apiece, while cattle were valued at a fraction over $8 each.

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The total amount of taxes collected that year was $2,703.80 and nine mills, as follows: For state tax, $543.01 and five mills; for school and county tax, $1,656.66 and four mills; road tax, $504.13. When one compares the total tax figures of that day with those of the present he may well open his eyes to the astonishing progress and prosperity of this old Buckeye county. Over $400,000 per year is now annually collected by Treasurer Schoenlaub.

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But expenses were then infinitely lighter. Even the treasurer himself was paid in fees. They amounted even as late as 1835 to only $285.55 per year; in 1836 to $319.52, and in 1838 to $419.07 and four mills.

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Mills cut a very important figure in early day financial doings, but how they split the cent into ten pieces is a problem unexplained. It was a day of small things, we think now, but of big men, they thought then. If one should talk about the mills today he might be reminded of President McKinley's famous campaign cry of 1896, "Open the mills instead of the mints," that they had only a limited knowledge of financial and industrial problems in those days. A thousandth part of a cent was enough to talk and write about. Their smallest was than a million dollars—a thousand million mills—a source of serious concern.

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Comparatively few persons see bills of the school orders of the last year's business. Richard Vincent got $1.20 and four others, John Chrestling, $1.05; Peter Mosher, $1.75; William D. Josephine, $1.93 and seven to the John Harrison, $1.12 and nine mills.

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It is not noted that the treasurer had to borrow other funds after this date, for the pile was soon replenished in every department. Richard Parsons, at the October term of common pleas court, 1827, was fined $1 and it is recorded that that sum was paid in the course of time. Isaac Bryan, for practicing law in the common pleas court, got off for $5, but the next day the treasurer visited out to W. Wheeler, treasurer of Big Island township, $5, for road purposes and to David Sherman, treasurer of Green Camp township, for like purposes, $21.29.

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On December 15, 1827, is to written: "Received of Orlin Bowen $3 and twenty cents for redemption of lot No. 59 in the town of Marion."

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Thus the funds were manipulated and the treasurer was kept in fairly good condition until the first land sale. Between lease and hotel licenses and the meager land tax the county people drew their salaries and lived in comfortable regularity as they do today.

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The duplicate book covers the period from 1827 to 1845, considering practically all of the tax doings during that time. And yet the old book is diminutive compared with the mammoth, heavy-bound, ink-blotched volumes required now for one year. The last records written in the book, and it is little more than half full, are as follows: "No. amount of duplicate of 1845, $48.95 and eight mills. Road orders redeemed, $299.92 and seven mills; amount of township poor orders redeemed, $891.23 and six mills; amount of district school orders redeemed $285.15. The "poor orders redeemed" appear to be comparatively large.

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The next book that of the first election held in Marion county May 12, 1845. No county treasurer was elected for some reason, sheriff, county commissioners, auditor and recorder only being chosen. However, Marion county had a treasurer, no doubt by appointment, in the person of Robert Smith, who held the office one year, 1824-5.

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The first treasurer, then, to be elected by the people was Adam Umsopher, who also served two years, as an appointee and at the election held October 9, 1827, was duly elected for a term of two years. There were two candidates for treasurer that year, tending to disprove the idea that the office was seeking the man. The candidates and their votes were: Adam Umsopher, 265; Alvin C. Priest, 26; T. J. Anderson, 41; David Jenkins, 139; Daniel Musser, 27. Umsopher's plurality, 96, out of a total of 531.

Resolutions.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His allwise providence to remove from us our well beloved sister and co-worker, Matilda Search, we the Foreign Missionary society, also the Aid society of the First Presbyterian church as her bereaved associate do desire to give expression and feeling of deep personal loss in these resolutions.

Resolved, That these societies have lost a member, whose name and service form an important part in our history strong in her convictions, and true to the principles of her faith. She was ever ready to advocate them. Her christianity was an influence for good, extending to all with whom she came in contact. She rose from her labor and her work do follow her. "Finding in His presence calm and perfect rest."

Resolved, That our sincere sympathies be extended to the bereaved family, believing that God has called the mother to Himself, yet, they and we shall meet her again in this glorious hereafter.

Resolved, That a copy be spread upon our minutes, presented to the bereaved family, also published in our city papers.

Mrs. D. L. Sellers,
Mrs. S. E. DeWolfe, } Com.
Mrs. S. A. Powers

A Fine Skin.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moore have received from their son, James Moore, at Los Lomas, Central America, a fine mountain tiger skin. The pelt is from an animal killed by him in that country.

A loan to ladies. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures dysentery, diarrhoea, seasickness, nausea. Pleasant to take. Acts promptly.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

OF CENTENARIANS

There Have Been Many Deaths Near Manilla Since the American Occupation.

AGUINALDO IS VERY MUCH ALIVE

The American Government Will in the Future, Protect Its Money. American Gold Will No Longer Be Discounted at Two Per Cent. Another Inflammatory Rebellion.

Manila, Oct. 1.—[Special.]—By actual count the list of centenarians who have died in this city since the Americans came to the Philippines, as shown by the records of the board of health, they range in age from 100 to 125 years, and most of them died a few days after the age of their birth. They include the wife of a Mexican soldier who recently returned to Mexico with her husband and recently celebrated her 125th birthday on her way to Vera Cruz. The list of deaths was never kept. He was a native Filipino and died of old age at 115.

Attached to the list has been the name of Pio Lacuesta, known as the oldest man in the Philippines by all the records. He died recently at the reported age of 135 years. He was a resident of Manila and was born in this city.

The banks of Manila have posted the following notice: "For and in behalf of the United States military government, the undersigned banks will exchange all gold and silver presented to them over the counter at the rate of two local currency dollars for one United States dollar."

This means that the American currency has come to the rescue and will prove its own money. It is welcome news to the army of workingmen now in the Philippines, and means that the soldier can spend his money anywhere without having them discounted as he has been the case heretofore. It also means that the business men will now be American good instead of the lucky "shin" dollar lately demanded, and that American gold will no longer be discounted at two per cent in American territory.

"Aguinaldo and Europa" is the name of an incendiary publication that is being extensively circulated through-out the Islands. It is printed red darro at Manila. The first article ends by exciting its readers to continue the war. Another article, "A resume of the rebellion," is from the pen of Aguinaldo himself. The Manila correspondence is of the same order as the first article, and a perusal would lead one to think that the rebellion was growing in strength throughout the Islands.

A SURPRISE.

Sunday School Teachers Welcome Their Pastor Home.

The Sunday-school teachers of the Lutheran and Protestant Reformed church and their friends assembled at the home of Rev. H. H. Peer of east Church street Monday evening to welcome Rev. Mr. Peer home from his vacation. It was a surprise to the pastor, but he was not long in makeup. His people gave as welcome as though their coming had been known.

The class presented their pastor with several very pretty presents as mementoes of the occasion. The evening was pleasantly passed socially. A very nice luncheon was served.

AT THE INFIRMARY

Dallas Manley, Who Leaves Delaware Children's Home, Turns Up.

Dallas Manley, who ran away from the children's home at Delaware, Wednesday, turned up at the Marion county infirmary Thursday night. The boy had walked from the children's home and had eaten nothing but cabbage and apples enroute here. There he took along the road. The boy will be sent back in a few days.

FOR SALE—Cheap, twenty-five second-hand square galvanized iron tanks all in good order, in sizes ranging from seventy-five to 125 gallons. They are useful articles and are offered at bargain prices by the Baker Manufacturing company.

There were four births and nine deaths in Marion during the month of September, according to the report of the health officer.

Miss Grace Miller of north Main street is ill.

FORMER MARION LADY

Is Married in the City of Delaware Thursday Evening.

Not a little surprise was occasioned on our streets this morning by the announcement of the marriage of Miss Clara M. Arnold of this city to our popular young Baptist pastor, Rev. Mr. Melvin Grove. The ceremony was performed Thursday evening by Rev. H. C. Jamison at the Woman's Home parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. Grove will make their future home at Delaware where Mr. Grove has been stationed two years and in that time has built up a prosperous church. The many friends of the couple wish them a pleasant and prosperous life in the Delaware field.

Mrs. Grove was formerly a resident of Marion, having left the city only last May.

FOUR PRISONERS

Are Released from the County Jail Friday Afternoon.

Edwards and Hobbs, the two persons who broke jail on the night of the 15th of August, by the assistance of Mrs. Edwards, and Jack Hobbs, the latter's brother, who was also locked up and subsequently escaped from the jail, were released from the county jail Friday afternoon on the grand jury having failed to return indictments against them.

Edwards went out to his waiting team. He wanted a pair of new shoes, and the sheriff obliged him by buying them, so he escaped for about $2 to get them for him, he not having the money on his own, but the game didn't work.

MANY CHANGES

Take Place in the American Express Company.

Harry Vestal, who has for a number of years been City Express Auditor, has severed that position and accepted the place of cashier in the American Express company's office.

T. J. Mills, who has been filling the position of cashier since the death of the late C. H. Wilson, will go back to driving the wagon, and Newt Childers, who has been driving the wagon, will go to work at his trade as a carpenter. The changes take place Monday. Jack Fisher will be Vestal's place in the auditor's office.

IN A STRAW STACK

Unknown Persons Near Upper Sandusky Bury Two Steers.

Upper Sandusky, O., Oct. 1.—A cow and a year were stolen Wednesday afternoon from the farm of John J. Bever. Saturday they were discovered buried in a straw stack, both alive, but unable to walk. The animals were pulled there by horses and a reward of $100 has been offered by Mr. Bever for the detection of the guilty parties. The cow was drawn from the stack finally a mutilated by a team of horses. The calf had been suffocated.

AT BLOOMDALE

Veterans of the 117th O. V. I. Assemble in Reunion Last Week.

The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth O. V. I., of which one company was composed partly of Marion county boys, held its fifteenth annual reunion at Bloomdale last Wednesday. The reunion was held at the school house and a dinner was served by the ladies of the G. A. R. at the armory of the "Bloomdale Rifles." A nice program was rendered and the same officers who served last year were reelected. Next year the reunion will be held at Prairie Depot.

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe sore throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by W. B. Foye.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kelley of Patterson street.

"BRYAN--I'm robbed again!"

TRACTION ENGINE

The Fairbanks Construction Company Will Build a Fine One in the Future.

AFTER DESIGNS BY MR. FAIRBANKS

They Intimate That This Will Necessitate the Enlarging of the Works and the Employment of an Additional Force of Men at the Plant on Fairming Street.

The Fairbanks construction company began work this week on a new traction engine, after a design prepared by James G. Fairbanks, and intends to build a number of them during the winter and to employ an extra force of men. The company has in the past been very successful and its engines have given satisfaction wherever they have been used.

The Fairbanks people intimate that one of the present engines will be used as a basis to put up additions to the shops and to employ an extra force of men. The company has in the past been very successful and its engines have given satisfaction wherever they have been used.

IT IS ORGANIZED

Marion County Golf Club Elects Officers Monday Night.

The members of the Marion County Golf club met at the office of Sealed Bid & Sealed Monday evening and effected a permanent organization. Horatio Chisholm was elected president, George B. Scofield vice president, M. L. Daniels, secretary, F. S. Keller, treasurer, and L. B. McNeal, E. R. Culbertson and W. N. Harder, members of the executive committee.

The charter list closed with fifty-two members, aside from the wives of the men on the list. Attorney Yaple is the lawyer of the organization. Its dues are $5.00 a year.

The links at Scofield Heights are now open for play.

To Cincinnati.

W. N. Harder, Martin J. Burke and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Copeland went to Cincinnati Tuesday, where they appeared Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock before the federal grand jury as witnesses in the case against Mrs. Wm. Kelly, formerly of this city, who is to be on a charge of attempting to defraud the United States pension bureau. Her troubles, a recital of which was given in the Star some time ago, are still familiar to readers.

W. T. Hamilton's two-year-old stallion, Red Light, by Sidney Nut, has been showing in the two-year-old pacing class, and sweepstakes against two-year olds. He is one of the best young horses in the county.

BANK STATEMENTS.

THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK, of Marion, Ohio, at the commencement of business, October 1, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 496,611 07
Overdrafts	1,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	50,000 00
Banking house	10,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	50,000 00
Checks and other cash items	1,000 00
Notes of other National Banks	5,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,000 00
Specie	50,000 00
Legal-tender notes	50,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	2,500 00
Total	$ 731,611 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 250,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	18,611 07
Deposits subject to check	413,000 00
Demand certificates of deposit	50,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,000 00
Total	$ 731,611 07

I, H. B. Hand, cashier of The Farmers and Mechanics Bank Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. B. HAND, Cashier.

State of Ohio, Marion County, ss.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1900.

L. B. McNEAL, Notary Public.

My commission expires ——

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARION COUNTY BANK CO. OF MARION, Ohio, at the commencement of business Monday morning, October 1, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans on real estate	$ 100,000 00
All other loans and discounts	400,000 00
Overdrafts	1,000 00
Real estate	10,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents	50,000 00
Checks and other cash items	1,000 00
Notes of other National Banks	5,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,000 00
Specie	50,000 00
Legal-tender notes	50,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	2,500 00
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Undivided profits	18,611 07
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Demand certificates of deposit	50,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,000 00
Total	$ 731,611 07

I, Henry True, Vice President of The Marion County Bank Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY TRUE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1900.

JOHN H. BARTRAM, Notary Public.

[Seal] In and for Marion county, Ohio.

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

Don't Pay More For Hardware.

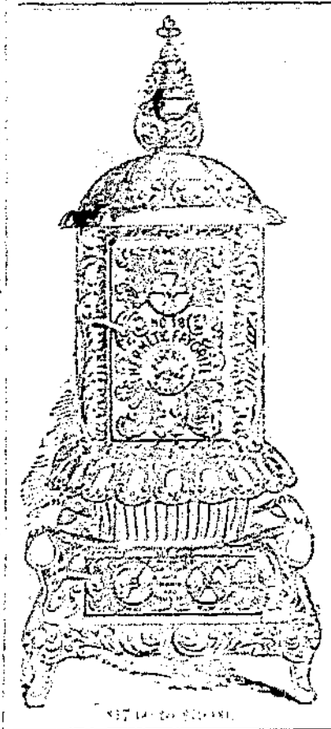
Take a look at these items, then recall how much you have been used to paying. The difference will be worth your consideration.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three-quarter [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20-in. Hand saw	[illegible]	Pair hinges per pr.	[illegible]
Cast steel [illegible]	[illegible]	Pair hinges per pr.	[illegible]
Steel plane	[illegible]	Steel [illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Axe	[illegible]	Steel pulleys	[illegible]

On every dollar you have spent with us you have saved less than 10 per cent.

THE RACKET STORE.

118 & 112 North Main Street. W. B. DeVeny, Proprietor.



$17.00 to $50.00.

Cast Steel Cook

The Marion Dep't. Co.

Cast Steel Cook

We are indeed proud of the HEARTHSIDE FAVORITE HEATERS as when the two or more are sold it is [illegible]

They only cost a little more [illegible] than some which are the Hermetic that [illegible] of fuel 25 per cent. We have put up [illegible] of these stoves on our own guarantee.

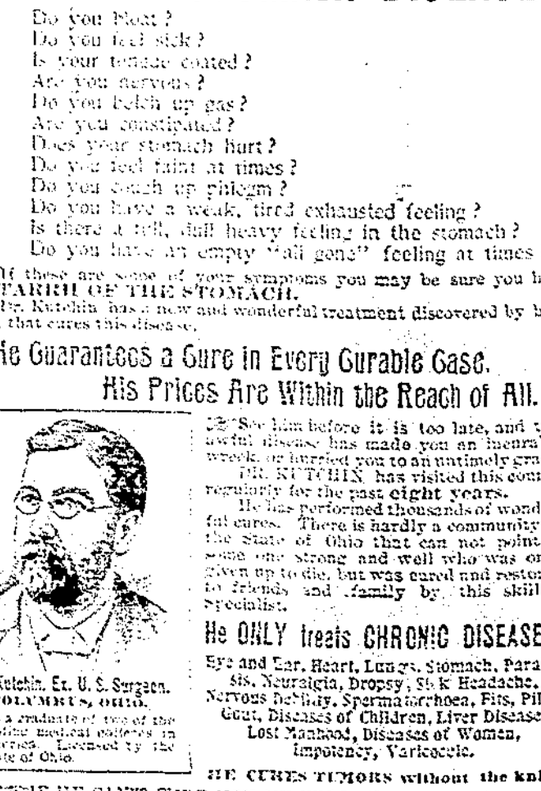
Our prices on these stoves are $17.00, $19.00, $21.00.

Cook Stoves from $16.00 to $24.50.

Steel Ranges from $25.00 to $45.00.

The Marion Dept. Co.

205 and 207 E. Center St.



Latest Triumph—Photographing the Interior of the Stomach.

HAVE YOU STOMACH DISEASE?

Do you Belch?
Do you feel sick?
Is your tongue coated?
Are you nervous?
Do you belch up gas?
Are you constipated?
Does your stomach hurt?
Do you feel faint at times?
Do you cough up phlegm?
Do you have a weak, tired exhausted feeling?
Is there a dull, dull heavy feeling in the stomach?
Do you have an empty "all gone" feeling at times?

If these are some of your symptoms you may be sure you have CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Dr. Ketchin has a new and wonderful treatment discovered by himself, that cures this disease.

He Guarantees a Cure in Every Curable Case. His Prices Are Within the Reach of All.

Dr. Ketchin, Ex. U. S. Surgeon. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

He is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

See him before it is too late, and this awful disease has made you an incurable wreck, or hurried you to an untimely grave.

DR. KETCHIN has visited this county regularly for the past eight years.

He has performed thousands of wonderful cures. There is hardly a community in the State of Ohio that can not point to some one strong and well who was once given up to die, but was cured and restored to friends and family by this skillful specialist.

He ONLY treats CHRONIC DISEASES.

Eye and Ear, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Fits, Piles, Gout, Diseases of Children, Liver Disease, Lost Manhood, Diseases of Women, Impotency, Varicocele.

HE CURES TUMORS without the knife.

IF HE CAN'T CURE YOU HE WILL TELL YOU SO.

Consultation, Examination and Advice FREE at the New Reber House, Marion, O., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., 1900.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Dining Room Effects.

The furnishing of a dining room has a decided effect on comfort and appetite. A specialty here is dining room effects of beauty and grace. We have a large line of handsome sideboards, tables, chairs, china closets, buffets, etc., in oak highly polished and richly carved. We would be pleased to show you through our stock whether you buy or not.

William Pies

125 S. Main St., Marion, O.

DR. A. MELVILLE CRANE

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office Answered Promptly in the City or Country

Office hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Special attention given to Rectal Diseases. Office in residence, 69 E. Center St. Phone 67 Marion, O.

G. H. MASTERS, M. D.,

PROSPECT, OHIO.

Has succeeded to the practice of Dr. Wm. Hamilton, and will be found at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Hamilton, No. 55 East Church street, where he can be found at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Will be absent from Marion from Wednesday noon of each week until Monday morning.

Dr. F. M. Baldwin,

Has located in Marion with offices at 218 South Main street. He will answer all calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 7 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Phone No. 1231.

Residence Telephone. John H. Bartram

COPELAND & BARTRAM,

Attorneys and Counselors At Law.

Practice in the U. S. and State Courts. Special attention given to Probate Practice. Collections a specialty. Notaries in office. Office over U. S. & C. County Bank, South Main St., Marion, O.

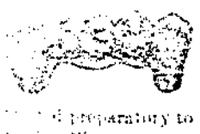
Weigh Your Hay,

On Stiles' Hay & Wagon Scales. Net weight, 50c. Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Also Iron, Rags, Rubber and all kinds of Metals.

Wesley Harsch.

Rear of 136 North State street

October and November



Are the two best months in the year to have teeth extracted preparatory to having artificial ones inserted. We extract teeth without pain.

Sleeves & Pasters,

Phone 251. 111½ W. Center St.

WADDELL & KNAPP,

General INSURANCE Agents,

ISSUE

FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR

Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y, Largest Dividend Paying Life Insurance Co. in the World.

Issue bonds to administrators, executors, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.

Rooms 1 and 2, Court House Block, MARION, O.

THE

Marion County Bank Co.

(Successor to J. S. Reed & Co.)

ESTABLISHED 1839.

Paid Capital - - - $250,000.00.

Solicits deposits. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and other loans bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world. Special vault for valuable papers free to customers.

S. H. Johnson, President.
Henry True, Vice President.
W. H. Schaffner, Cashier.
C. D. Schaffner, Asst Cashier

VERY WARM SHOTS

The Grand Jury Uses the Mayor and the Court House Janitors for Targets.

KIND WORDS FOR THE SHERIFF

The Jury Considers Thirty-Two Cases, but Ignores Seventeen Town Boy Must Answer to Charges of Perjury—Mc-Burrow Indicted—Horse Killers in Trouble—The Report.

The grand jury made its report Friday morning, after the jury had been out a little more than 24 hours. The report contained the usual "we find that the sheriff has taken excellent care of the jail. The sanitary conditions are clean and the prisoners are given plain food and well cooked food. We are directed that an inner door be placed at the entrance of the jail to the women's department and that a door be placed in the jail for the separate use of the jailer and his family.

"We also recommend that the commissioners allow an appropriation for the proper water facilities as recommended by the grand jury. It is many months since a report to the jury from the city of Marion, and it has already had much significance, perhaps would not have been heard here.

"We are instructed that the janitor of the court house is not to be a member of the court house, or be retained and a new one appointed."

The jury was in session five days, examined 107 witnesses, considered thirty-two cases and handed down seventeen bills and ignoring seventeen cases.

The indictments found were:

Wm. McBurrow, assault and battery. The jury found that he brutally assaulted Mrs. Emma Brookes some time since.

Wm. McBurrow, arraigned charged with his place burned down a few days and it was evidently suspected that he was the cause. He is now in New York state on bond.

John Baum, petit larceny. Baum is also implicated with a theory of reaching to another man. He found at present, at the county jail.

James McGirk, breaking an office. It was one of the cases the police had trouble with in the North End, and was the one who was shot by an officer. He, too, is in the county jail.

George Austin, forgery and uttering forged orders. A man named Jones had Austin's name to an order for $25. He is in custody of sheriff.

George Austin, obtaining goods by false pretenses. It happened about the same time as the forgery. He is out on his own recognizance.

Albert Ross, horse stealing and grand larceny. He stole a horse near Caledonia and is now in jail.

John W. Booker and Zane McDaniel, burglar. Broke by overhearing. They drove a team of H. S. Long's horses too hard last July and one of the horses died. They are at liberty on bond.

Mrs. Rhoda Johnston, assault and battery. A Mrs. Pore of Edgelille was badly used up by Mrs. Johnston because of a little trouble they had. Mrs. Johnston is out on bail.

Mrs. Vonda Mark, assault and battery. It is alleged that she threw a small pitcher at Mrs. Pore. She is out on bail.

Michael Madden and Michael Pindell, robbery. They held up R. C. Peters one night last month in front of the Baptist church on East Center street. Madden is in jail and Pindell is out on bail.

Arnold Ebert, horse stealing and grand larceny. Young Ebert took a horse and buggy from the streets one Saturday night in July and sold it. He is in jail.

Charles Miller keeping open on Sunday a place where is operating slot machines are sold and where gambling figures on Sunday. He runs the Commercial House. He is out on bail.

Thomas Cannon, assault and battery. He is alleged to have assaulted Harry Bishop, a stranger in town, and is in jail.

Richard Tuesley, perjury, two counts. The first count is for falsely swearing that he had lived in Ohio one year before the filing of a petition for divorce, and the second for swearing falsely that he did not know the whereabouts of his wife, Alice Towney. He is out on bail.

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THREE WEDDINGS

Are Solemnized by Rev. J. A. Sutton Thursday Evening.

The home of Rev. J. A. Sutton, 1 Talbot was the scene of three marriages Thursday evening. At 6:30 Rev. J. A. Mc Sutton united Mr. Ernest Clark and Miss Lucy Dellinger. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will live at Mt. Vernon, where the husband is employed in the shops.

Then Rev. Mr. Sutton united Mr. Charles Dellinger and Miss Ethel Dellinger. Mr. and Mrs. Dellinger will live at Mt. Vernon, where the husband is employed in the shops.

Then Rev. Mr. Sutton united Mr. Ernest Clark and Miss Ethel Dellinger. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will live at Mt. Vernon, where the husband is employed in the shops.

A number of friends witnessed the ceremonies.

J. A. COOK

Receives a Letter from His Brother in Cardiff India.

J. A. Cook has received a letter from his brother, Rev. A. C. Cook, who is stationed at Bombay, India. In which he makes mention that the famine is gradually growing worse with the early rains. The people are dying by the thousands in the city and at the time of writing March 10th and starving were as numerous as the population of the city.

IN SHALLOW WELL

Godfrey Reely, an Aged Farmer of Mt. Olive, Is Drowned Late Friday Afternoon.

HE GOES OUT TO WATER HIS STOCK

This Is About Four O'clock When Three Hours Pass a Search Is Instituted and His Body Is Found in the Well, Head Down and Feet Sticking Out of the Water.

Godfrey Reely, an aged farmer residing on Mt. Olive, was drowned in a shallow well on his farm, late Friday afternoon. About 4 o'clock he went to the house to get some drinking water. He discovered that the water in the well was low and that the bucket would not reach the water. He procured a rope and attempted to lower the bucket. The rope slipped and fell in. There was but little water in the well, it not being over two and one-half feet in depth.

The deceased was married to the former Miss Catherine Finch, who survives him. He was about 70 years of age. Besides his wife he leaves a number of children and grandchildren.

The funeral services will be held at the house at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning, conducted by Rev. Bernard. The remains were taken to Independence for cremation.

Rosamond's cataract remedy is sold by Roberts & Shoppell, Marion, Ohio, and Leach's drug store at Kirkwood. Try it. 3-wk-1y-e

"The Party stands where it did in 1896 on the Money Question."

MRS. MATILDA PADDOCK

Dies at Her Home on West Center Street Thursday Night.

Mrs. Matilda Paddock, wife of William Paddock, died at her home on West Center street Thursday night at 10:30 o'clock. Mrs. Paddock has been in poor health for some time, suffering from dropsy, which caused her death.

The deceased was sixty-three years of age and besides her husband leaves one daughter and two sons to mourn her death. The body formerly resided in Delaware, but for many years has been a resident of Marion.

The funeral services will be held at the house at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Bernard. The remains were taken to Delaware for sepulture.

SHORT AND SWEET

Is the Honeymoon of Sarah J. Baker and Her Erring Husband, Named Zachariah.

WIFE MAKES SERIOUS CHARGES

Accuses Him of Sins of Commission and Omission as Well. Again Tells Man Also Asks for a Legal Separation from Her Husband Many Pleading Filed.

[illegible]

AT ERIE, KANSAS.

A Former Marionite Dies Saturday, at an Advanced Age.

[illegible]

JACOB LUST HOME

Is Entered by a Robber Friday Morning in the Absence of Members of the Family.

QUITE A LOT OF LOOT IS TAKEN

Thief Gets Away with a Bank Roll Dollars in Money, Jewelry, a Revolver and Other Articles of Value. Theft Discovered Shortly After Ten O'clock.

[illegible]

THE HERALD

Predicts an Overwhelming Victory for McKinley.

[illegible]

The Herald says the poll books of the various wholesale houses for Mc Kinley, unless conditions have changed, and we do not think they have, a Republican majority of 1,500.

The poll gives McKinley 700 votes and Bryan 50. Those Socialists and Populists who have two tickets will be put in the doubtful column.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Dunbar, of this county, a son, the first born Monday morning.

Money to loan on farm property at 5 and 6 per cent. for five years. See Fred W. Peters. 42-wk-tf.

Wanted—A good second-hand farm mill. Call at or address Star. 3-wk-1y-e

A RED HOT CHASE

Bloodhounds on the Trail of Fred Lurch, a Convicted Burglar and Thief.

HE ESCAPED AT MARION MONDAY

Corporal of the Mansfield Reformatory, Deputy Sheriff William H. Evans of Hardin County Takes Him One of the Man's Handcuffs So He Can Feed Him So He Can Eat Breakfast.

[illegible]

EIGHT FIRES

Occur in the City of Marion During the Month of September.

During the month of September there were eight fires in the city of Marion, two thousand feet of hose were used. The first was on Center street, in the rear of Geo. Orr's barn, and there was little damage done. The next was at Mr. Boehm's residence on Vine street, where the roof was damaged to the extent of $100. The next was at the residence of Mrs. Bender, on Bellefontaine avenue, where the roof was damaged to the extent of $100. The next was at the residence of Mrs. Johnson, on Blee street, where the roof was damaged to the extent of $100. The next was at the residence of Mrs. Johnson, on Blee street, where the roof was damaged to the extent of $100. The next was at the residence of Mrs. Johnson, on Blee street, where the roof was damaged to the extent of $100.

Letter Lovable.

[illegible]

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

"THE PANTS I USED TO WEAR."

MICA AXLE GREASE

Makes short roads and light loads.

Good for everything that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

The Fidelity Coal and Supply Co.,

111 NORTH SEAVER ST.

In Buying Coal,

Consider quality and buy the celebrated CROSS CREEK LUMP COAL. It's pure, clean, durable, and a trial will demonstrate its superiority. Worth 10 per cent more than any other Hard Coal, and costs you no more.

H. W. SAGER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office and residence 3rd stairway west of Postoffice, Marion, Ohio. Office hours 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. All calls answered promptly, day or night. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Phone 178.

J. W. CLARK,

AUCTIONEER,

will cry public sales of all kinds in Marion and adjoining counties.

Will also negotiate the sale or rental of farms and farm lands and conduct a bureau of information regarding the sale or exchange of live stock.

This line of work will be conducted along with the Monumental business already established.

J. W. CLARK.

Office 11 N. Main St., Opp. Kee House. AT OFFICE ON SATURDAYS.

We Take

Farm Risks

And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.

D. & L. V. DECAPHER.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

WORTH CONSIDERING.

One feature alone in our business methods that should entitle us to your kind consideration is our free goods delivery, as we carry it out in the fullest sense of the term. We have 2 well paid boys with bikes to constantly deliver your order, no matter how small or in what part of the city you live. Boys call at your home after prescriptions and they will deliver them. No charge for their services at

J. W. HEADLEY

The West Center Street Druggist.

For the Family

It is only a measure of prudence to keep a supply of good liquors in the house for use in emergencies, special or otherwise.

Let us stock you up with some of our select whiskies, brandies, blackberry, port and sherry wines, gin, rum, cordials and the other fine goods we handle. Come in and try the quality.

The Kentucky Liquors Co.

136 N. Main St. Phone 1231.

LOUIS GOLDBERG, Manager.

Cardington Whiskey.

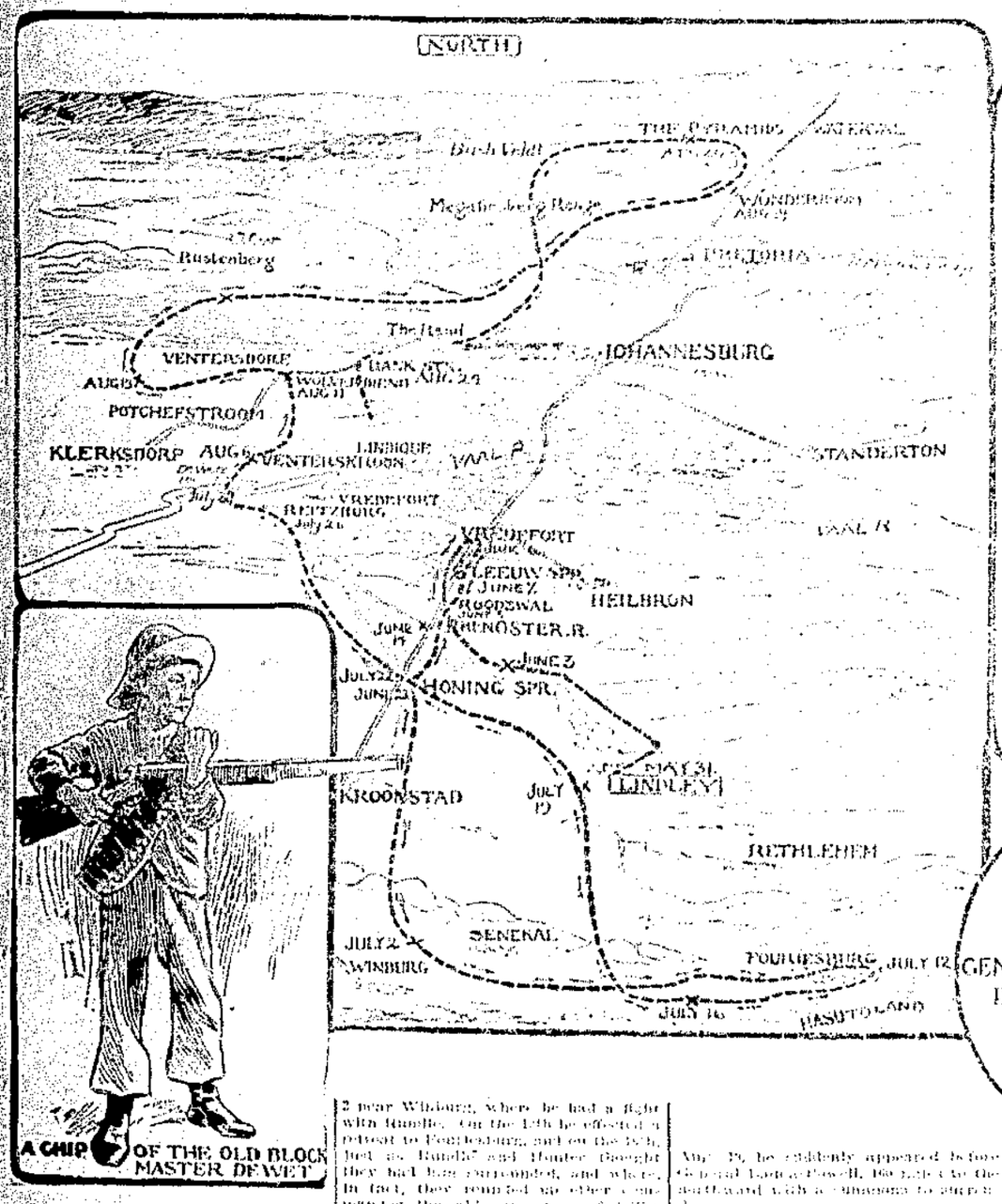
For pure Cardington Whiskey go to Hugh Lisse, the Distiller.

124 South Main St.

De Wet's Raid Which Dazed the Britishers

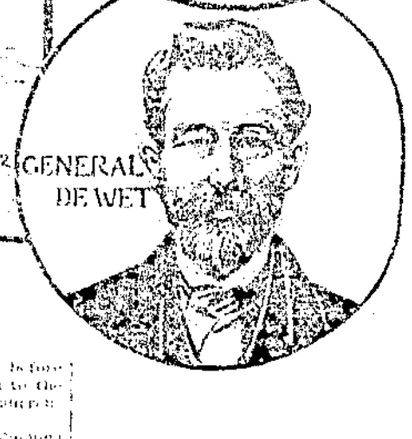
THE recent raids in the [illegible] of General Christian De Wet, which constituted a [illegible] audacious performance of [illegible] exploits extending over a period of more than three months, will go down to history, the military experts say, as among the most brilliant episodes of the war.

It was Lord Roberts' ambition to [illegible] Johannesburg the [illegible] May 24, and he came to [illegible] polishing his [illegible] so to make [illegible] triumphal entry on the 24th. The [illegible] Wet, who [illegible]



A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK
MASTER DE WET

ONE OF DE WET'S GUERILLAS



GENERAL DE WET

"fly in the ointment" was the capture that very day of his crack Imperial yeomanry by General De Wet, who had broken out in some mysterious manner and made his presence felt at Lindley, a small place to the south and perilously near the line of communication with his base of supplies. Orders were given for suppressing the audacious Boer, and then ensued a race between De Wet and General Methuen, with the result that the latter was outdistanced and outgeneraled, and the former gathered in a valuable convoy and 180 Highlanders. This was on June 3 and 50 miles distant from the scene of his first exploit, but on the 5th he cut the railway at Roodeval, 20 miles beyond, and on the 6th had destroyed it as far as Vredefort, 20 miles further north. Doubling on his track, he surprised a construction train at Lecusprait, taking 60 near Winburg, where he had a fight with Hamilton. On the 11th he effected a retreat to Fourteenstroom, and on the 15th, just as Hamilton and Hunter thought they had him surrounded, and where, in fact, they reported no other commander the able exploits of "Slim Piet" Joubert broke through and escaped, overtaken three days later by superior numbers, his force was still undefeated, but on July 22 he turned up at Heilbron, 70 miles to the west, and captured another supply train and 50 Highlanders.

The railroad between Pretoria, Johannesburg and the south was the master that drew the Boer general back again to cover the railway upon which the British depended for supplies, and he seems to have been in doubt whether or not to stick to it for a while longer. But he had relieved up a veritable hornets' nest all about the Rand, and it seemed most prudent to strike northwestwardly after severing wire and rail communication and wrecking the trains he had captured. It kept Beep Boo Plumtree of the Australians and Kekewich when they dispatched this train northward the duty before it was taken to rest by B Sheep

Mar. 29, he suddenly appeared before General Lord Methuen, 50 miles to the northward with a numerous command

The despatches [illegible] dismissed was not [illegible] force of Methuen, who might [illegible] have caught him [illegible] of course, but he usually [illegible] it what terms he dictated and he [illegible] this way. The price De Wet did not [illegible] and liberated for the [illegible] "subscription," a figure [illegible] from Pretoria and a record [illegible] of its people in times of peace.

Part of the cordon about Pretoria, a force calling itself [illegible] [illegible] this time [illegible] Boer guerrilla leader, [illegible] Commandant Kritzinger, [illegible] Cape Colony, [illegible] Aug. 20 the authorities [illegible] at the Pretorius schemes [illegible] escaped from the vast "South Wilds" Chronicle said, aided by General De Lisle, he drew a continuous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

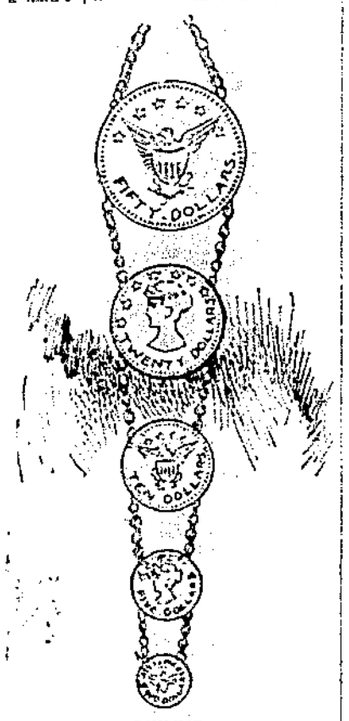
FADS OF SWELL MEN.

Small Novelties Not Exclusively Confined to Women.

NEW FOBS AND FANCY PILLOWS.

Ornaments That Indicate Favorite Occupation—How a Money Maker Proclaimed His Proclivities—Whims of Collegians.

They are certainly proving themselves very fond of small novelties as we witness the new imported watch fob, for instance. Not that they are of little utility, but they may certainly be counted under the head of fads. Suspended by a double chain are four or five medals of gold or silver, ornamented by some distinctive figure. They are distinctive because each fob is intended to carry out a particular idea. If the wearer is fond of India, he will purchase an Indian fob, the medals of which represent scenes from that country and the ornament at the end will be perhaps a miniature Hindoo head or a native sword. There are Turkish and Chinese fobs, although the latter are not in such high favor at present—in fact, there are fobs of every nation. It is sometimes a man's pleasure to have his favorite



COIN FOB.

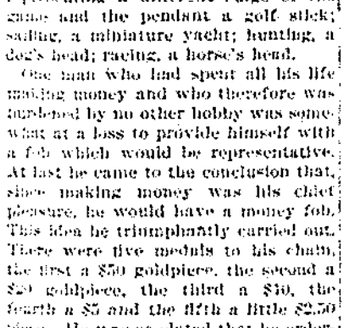
occupation represented in this way—for instance, golfing, each medallion representing a different stage of the game and the pendant a golf stick; sailing, a miniature yacht; hunting, a dog's head; racing, a horse's head.

One man who had spent all his life making money and who therefore was burdened by no other hobby was somewhat at a loss to provide himself with a fob which would be representative. At last he came to the conclusion that, since making money was his chief pleasure, he would have a money fob. This idea he triumphantly carried out. There were five medals to his chain, the first a $50 goldpiece, the second a $20 goldpiece, the third a $10, the fourth a $5 and the fifth a little $2.50 piece. He was so elated that he ordered two shirt studs made of the $2.50 coins and a pair of cuff buttons of $5 each. It would be impossible to describe the gorgeousness of his appearance. This almost sounds like a fairy tale, but it is absolutely true, and when last seen strolling down Broadway the proud owner was wearing the entire assortment.

The man who prides himself upon being strictly "up to date" wears a Russian belt, with his initials in gold placed slantwise on the left side of the buckle. It is evident that he begrudges no man the right to label himself.

Of course college men are the ones most addicted to these little peculiarities, and their rooms show evidence that they possess a sentimental if not a studious nature. Pillows worked by the hand of the fair one are not so much desired as formerly. Instead the man will ask for a scrap of the dress of his favorite girl.

The other college man's fad is the portrait lamp shade. Fickleness is no longer a fault; man is not ashamed of it; indeed he realizes that in many there is safety. These shades are personal, and five girls' pictures adorn the five sides. These pictures are made on a certain transparent paper



FANCY PILLOW.

and are tinted so that when the light shines through them they have a particularly lifelike appearance. Of course the prettier to have girls with different shades of hair—black, dark brown, light brown and blond—and each girl crowned in her most becoming color. The advantage of this is that a man can have a new girl's face shining down upon him every evening for five evenings in succession, and he can, in this way, make up his mind which he likes best.

FARTHEST NORTH.

Was Abruzzi's Venturesome Exploit Prompted by Love?

It is said that the polar expedition of the Duke of Abruzzi, which beat the record in getting farthest north, was prompted by the Duke's love for the queen of Holland. The Stella Polaris, with the duke and his polar expedition on board, sailed from Christiania on June 12, 1899, and while some polar explorers looked upon the young man as an amateur and refused to consider his plans seriously, others watched his preparations and his departure with keen

DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

interest and predicted good results because of his former successful ventures. To those who had confidence in his ability to accomplish his purpose the report which came from the duke on Sept. 6 was highly gratifying. In this he sent word from Tromso, Norway, that he had reached a point in latitude 86 degrees 33 minutes north. Dr. Nansen left his vessel and traversed the polar sea to a point 86 degrees 14 minutes north. This was the "farthest north" ever reached, but it has now been surpassed by the young Prince of Savoy.

Prince Luigi Amadeo of Savoy-Aosta, duke of Abruzzi, is a picturesque figure in the world of science. The son of an ex-king and nephew of a ruling monarch, King Humbert of Italy, rich and surrounded by conditions that would lead a man with less enthusiasm to a life of idleness, the young prince devoted himself to hard work and enjoyed it. He is the third son of the late Prince Amadeo of Savoy, who was elected king of Spain and held the title from 1870 to 1873.

In 1890 he came to the United States on the Italian man-of-war Cristoforo Colombo, in the capacity of lieutenant. A year later, accompanied by a small party of friends and scientists, he came here again for the purpose of ascending Mount St. Elias. The young nobleman was at that time no novice at mountain climbing. He was possessed of a venturesome spirit and had already exploited the highest points of the Alps. The home of the house of Savoy is Piedmont, the heart of the Italian Alps, and from the time that he was old enough to venture among the glaciers mountain climbing was his delight.

LIKE HER MOTHER.

Miss Lease of Kansas as a Lecturer and Reformer.

"Like mother, like daughter," is a truism that applies with especial force to Louise Evelyn Lease, the gifted daughter of Mary Ellen Lease, Kansas lecturer

LOUISE EVELYN LEASE.

and political speaker. Miss Lease possesses, besides an unusually attractive personality, mental characteristics as decided as those of her gifted mother. She has been carefully educated, being a graduate of the high school of Wichita, Kan., and of a normal school, and it is her purpose to extend her knowledge further in order to fit herself for the lecture platform. She is, naturally, an advocate of woman's suffrage, and it is recalled of her that she made a great speech in its favor at St. Louis before a People's Party meeting when only 9 years of age. She is, besides, an ardent vegetarian and contemplates instituting an active propaganda for the cause. Her vegetarianism is the result of a visit to the Chicago stockyards when 12 years old. She considers meat, milk and eggs as things forbidden. Miss Lease has before her a life of activity, scarcely begun as yet, for her years number only 20.

Lots of Hand Baggage.

"There is one feature of European travel that at once strikes you," said a returned tourist, "and that is the enormous amount of hand baggage that the average traveler carries. Men and women in Europe carry an assortment of hand baggage sufficient to stock an ordinary trunk store. The reason for doing so lies in the fact that the charges for extra baggage on the European railways is enormously high, and the people in consequence carry as much as possible by hand in order to avoid this extra charge. It isn't much trouble there, as at every station a multitude of porters are in waiting to help people on and off the trains with their hand luggage. Each porter carries a long leather strap with a ring on one end. This strap he runs through the handles of the baggage and then pulls the tail of the strap through the ring. He gathers together in this way easily and effectively all the hand baggage."—New York Tribune.

SAVE THE BIG TREES.

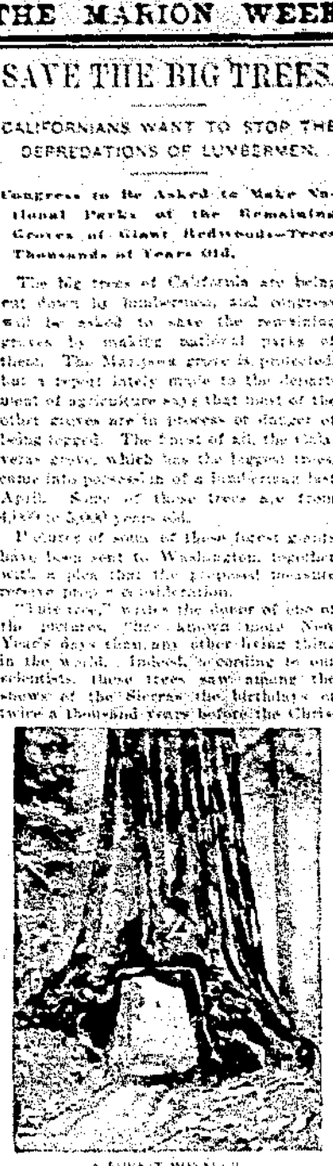
CALIFORNIANS WANT TO STOP THE DEPREDATIONS OF LUMBERMEN.

Congress to Be Asked to Make National Parks of the Remaining Groves of Giant Redwoods—Trees Thousands of Years Old.

The big trees of California are being cut down by lumbermen, and congress will be asked to save the remaining groves by making national parks of them. The Mariposa grove is protected, but a report lately made to the department of agriculture says that most of the other groves are in process of danger of being logged. The finest of all, the Calaveras grove, which has the largest trees, came into possession of a lumberman last April. Some of these trees are from 4,000 to 5,000 years old.

Pictures of some of these forest giants have been sent to Washington, together with a plea that the proposed measure receive prompt consideration.

"This tree," writes the donor of one of the pictures, "far known more New Year's days than any other living thing in the world. Indeed, according to our scientists, these trees saw among the shows of the Sierras the birthdays of twice a thousand years before the Christian era. I do not believe that one out of a city full of our friends on the eastern side of the Sierras really appreciates the immensity of these old, weather beaten heroes which for 4,000 years have withstood flood and frost and fire. They are landmarks of men gone, and if the promise of their youth holds good, of ages to come. Feudal castles and catacombs are but ruins; these are older structures and living, growing beings, unmarred by decay.



A FOREST MONARCH.

"I cannot tell you of these sequoias. There is no log tree language, and ideas 300 or more feet long, with a diameter of 35 feet and a circumference of 103, cannot be conveyed."

In the southern states and in Minnesota tracts containing from 5,000 to 10,000 feet per acre are regarded as heavily forested; but around Eureka, Cal., the lumber companies have realized an average of between 75,000 and 100,000 feet per acre. It is said that there is on record a single acre near Gatherville which yielded in the mill 1,431,350 feet in lumber.

There is neither growth nor sign of reproduction from seed of the giant redwood. This indicates that with the clearing away of the present forests, though the supply at the present rate of cutting will last 300 years, the redwood "as a source of lumber" will cease to exist. The progressive drying of the climate is suggested as the cause of the failure of the reproductive power.

ROYAL RELATIVES.

Extensive Influence of the Reigning Family of Denmark.

Christian IX, king of Denmark, through his sons and daughters and their families, is in a position to command attention from most of the royal families of Europe. One daughter, the Princess Alexandra, married the Prince of Wales, another is dowager empress of Russia, while a son, George, is king of

CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF DENMARK.
[Photo from The Christian Herald.]

Greece. The family reunions have been occasions of great mirth and rejoicing, but the death of Queen Louise in 1898 cast a gloom over the affairs. The period of mourning having closed the reunions will be resumed.

Assisting Nature.

The Young Man—Johnny, your sister's hair curls naturally, doesn't it?

Johnny (the young woman's younger brother)—Oh, yes. She just naturally curls it.—Chicago Tribune.

Safe Plan.

Cholly—He called me a liah. What would you do about it?

Miss Pepprey—Well, if I were you I'd make it a point to always tell the truth when he's around.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Equitable.

The meanest man up to date is Snifkins. He sold Jones a half interest in a cow and then refused to divide the milk, maintaining that Jones owned the front end.—London Tit-Bits.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

HOW THE BEAR WATCHES THE DRAGON ALONG THE FRONTIER.

Vladivostok as a Viewpoint—A City That Narrowly Escapes Greatness—Climatic Conditions Forbidding Even to Rouse Russians.

Vladivostok means "ruler of the east," and Russia intends to demonstrate that the place is not misnamed. It is originally the terminus of the great Siberian railway and is the position from which Russia will watch China. Vladivostok is on the forty-

RUSSIAN SOLDIER IN WINTER UNIFORM.

third degree of latitude north, which is about the position of Florence and not far from the latitude of New York, but the climatic conditions are different. During nearly the whole summer the coast line is veiled in fog. In September the sun attains its fullest power and shines brilliantly until the end of October. The summer temperature is greatly affected by the fogs. In winter the thermometer falls to 22 degrees below zero F.

The Russians wanted to build up a great trading port in Vladivostok, so of course they reserved the quay for the vessels of the so called "volunteer fleet," called into being after the last Russo-Turkish war. Merchant vessels were compelled to anchor in the offing, and naval authorities and customs officials refused to encourage trade. For a long time neither the town nor commercial firms were able to obtain the requisite site for landing their goods, and so late as 1891 passengers were landed in flat Chinese boats.

The society of Vladivostok is not the best. Bands of convicts employed in making the railroad used to escape in great numbers. These found a hiding place in Vladivostok, and neither life nor property was respected by them. When night fell, the townspeople were in the habit of barricading their houses and of firing guns from their windows to warn marauders that the inmates were armed.

TRAINING A SOVEREIGN.

School and Social Life of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

The new Duke of Saxe-Coburg has yet to wait five years before he comes of age and takes the reins of government into his hands. He is at present at the famous military academy of

DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG.

Potsdam, where so many German princes have been trained. He will also have a few terms at the University of Bonn before he becomes a reigning sovereign.

No better regent could have been found than the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and his position as the son-in-law of the widowed Duchess Marie makes his appointment all the more pleasant.

The present Duke of Coburg makes friends wherever he goes, and during his recent visit to Coburg for the funeral of his uncle he quite won the hearts of his people by his pleasant, unaffected manners and by the evidence he showed of the kindness of his heart. The people of Coburg are delighted with their young duke, and his photograph has been bought by every one who can afford it and is to be seen ornamenting the rooms of rich and poor alike.

The young duke expects to visit Queen Victoria soon.

A WATER NYMPH.

Lady Constance Mackenzie and Her Wonderful Aquatic Feats.

A young woman who is winning applause for her athletic feats is Lady Constance Mackenzie, who won the challenge shield at the Bath club in England. The competition was held in the clubhouse, which was specially decorated, the swimming tank itself being hung with baskets of ferns and flowers. The greatest interest centered on the swimming and diving of Lady Mackenzie, who won the shield last year, and who evidently proved

LADY CONSTANCE MACKENZIE.

worthy of holding it for another year. The competition included swimming two lengths of the bath, or 50 yards; underhand floating, fancy swimming and diving from springboard and five foot and ten foot boards. The shield was awarded by points and out of a maximum of 28 Lady Constance Mackenzie secured 27. The fancy swimming was much applauded, and among movements selected by the competitors were swimming under water, walking and "sculling." To swim a length and a half below the water appears to be a mere nothing for Lady Constance, and later on, when the instructress, Miss Ada Lewin, and her pupils gave a combined exhibition of skill, she again performed under water, this time in shadow swimming, when one swimmer, keeping time with another immediately above her, represents her shadow in the clear water. A wonderful strength and decision of stroke characterize Lady Constance Mackenzie's swimming.

There were only four men allowed to be present. The Duke of Sutherland, a guardian of Lady Constance Mackenzie, the Hon. Henry Chaplin and Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. L. F. Dawnay, whose daughters were swimming, constituted the exceptions, with Mr. Henry, secretary of the Life Saving society, who acted as judge.

WALDERSEE AND HIS WIFE.

Influences That Have Made History in Germany.

Count Alfred von Waldersee is the leading military man in Germany today, and on him would devolve in all probability the management of the German army in case of war. He stands perhaps as close to the kaiser as any man in the empire. He was of

COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

fered the post of chancellor at the time of Bismarck's downfall. Much of his success is due to his wife, who is the aunt of the empress. She was a Miss Mary Esther Lee of New York, the daughter of a grocer. While the family were living abroad she met the septuagenarian Prince Frederick of Slesswick, who fell so violently in love with her that he renounced his title and accepted the simpler designation of Prince von Noer in order to marry her. Within a year he died, leaving her with an immense fortune. After a time she married Count von Waldersee. Her influence with the emperor is very great, as it was through the success of her plans that he married Augusta Victoria, her grand niece by her first marriage. It is asserted that it was partly owing to her that Bismarck was disgraced and that she has caused the enmity between the emperor and the Dowager Empress Frederick.

Doctors Take Life Easily, Some Say.

"The doctor says that you ought to take life easier, to enjoy yourself more."

"All right, I'll go take a trip on this money which I had saved to pay on his bill."—Chicago Record.

NEW "OLD IRONSIDES"

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED FOR REPAIRS.

Appeal to All Patriotic Men and Women to Contribute to the Necessary Funds—History of the Famous Frigate.

The Directors of 1812 of Massachusetts have issued a call to all patriotic men and women of the country to assist in the work of raising the money necessary for the rebuilding of the famous old warship Constitution, now lying at the Charlestown navy yard.

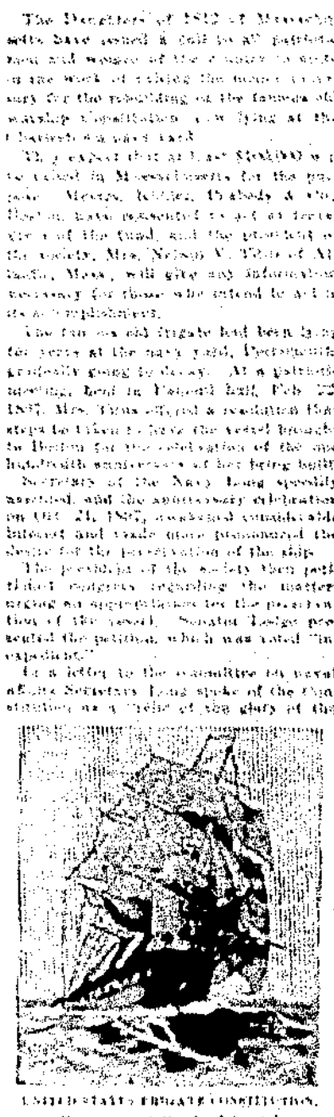
The contract that at last $50,000 was to be raised in Massachusetts for the purpose. Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, have consented to act as treasurer of the fund, and the president of the society, Miss Nelson V. White of Malden, Mass., will give any information necessary for those who intend to act in the matter of subscriptions.

The famous old frigate had been lying for years at the navy yard, Portsmouth, gradually going to decay. At a patriotic meeting held in Faneuil hall, Feb. 22, 1897, Mrs. Tyler offered a resolution that steps be taken to have the vessel brought to Boston for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of her being built.

Secretary of the Navy Long speedily sanctioned, and the anniversary celebration on Oct. 21, 1897, produced considerable interest and trade more pronounced the desire for the preservation of the ship.

The president of the society then petitioned congress regarding the matter, urging an appropriation for the preservation of the vessel. Senator Lodge presented the petition, which was voted "inexpedient."

In a letter to the committee on naval affairs Secretary Long spoke of the Constitution as a "relic of the glory of the



UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.
[From a painting by J. Howe.]

navy in its early days, the memory of whose prowess is still cherished among the people as a gratifying evidence of patriotism that should be encouraged. The restoration of this old man-of-war for the government by voluntary subscription from the people would be an object lesson of great value to the nation."

Secretary Long therefore recommended the rehabilitation of the ship and suggested an act for that purpose, the work to be done under the supervision of the navy department.

The committee on naval affairs reported in favor of the rebuilding of the vessel. The committee said: "The achievements of the Ironsides during the war of 1812, being as they do so proud and glorious a page of American history, have endeared this grand old ship to our people and enshrined her in the affections of a loyal and patriotic nation."

A bill was passed providing that before the work is commenced a sufficient sum of money to complete it shall be raised by the Massachusetts state society Daughters of 1812, and placed at the disposal of the secretary of the navy for that purpose. It is estimated that $400,000 will be required.

STRONG AND SEAWORTHY.

Big Thunder and the Canoe For His Washington Trip.

It may safely be said that not many white men would take such pains to see the president as Big Thunder, an aged Indian chief, who is the author of the scheme of paddling from Hagan, Ala.,

BIG THUNDER.

to Washington in order to pay his respects to the Great White Father. Big Thunder's canoe has been made big, strong and seaworthy, despite his 80 years. His neighbors on Gichesaw island tell of his lifting a barrel of flour to his shoulder and carrying it erect and of other such feats. He has one companion on his trip to ward off loneliness. This man, Peter Nicols, is well known along the Maine coast and on the Penobscot as a canoeist and hunter. Big Thunder himself is also known by the Anglicized name of Frank Loring.

Handicapped.

"At last," said the judge to the colored prisoner, "justice has overtaken you."

"Yes, suh," was the reply, "but if it hadn't er been fer de rheumatiz he never would er gotten me!"—Atlanta Constitution.

For the Public Good.

The Information Contained in this Citizen's Statement is Invaluable to Marion People.

When a resident of Marion, whose statement appears below, who has no monetary or other interest in the article which he endorses, who is anxious to do his fellowmen above and fellow residents a good turn, who publishes in this paper his experiences with Doan's Kidney Pills—that citizen must have good and sufficient reason for doing so. The following should dispel any doubts in the reader's mind on this subject.

Mr. Joseph Voll of 129½ north Main street says: "I became interested in Doan's Kidney Pills from what I heard their effects, and I got them at W. B. Foyer's drug store. I can say positively that they cured me. Besides the lameness in my back and dull pain in the back of my head, which they removed, my kidneys were also strengthened and there remained no inconvenience from the kidney secretions. Some of my relatives also received immeasurable benefit from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Monarch over pain, burns, cuts, sprains, aches, instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Get time tables and all information from H. B. Dickerson, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 6, *10:05 am	No. 16, *12:55 pm
No. 18, 3:31 pm	No. 8, *10:35 pm
No. 8, *11:00 pm	No. 38, * 2:00 pm
No. 1, *11:30 pm	No. 13, * 5:30 am
No. 57, 7:00 am	

No. 16 leaves Marion Junction 11:16 p. m. Carries passengers to Mansfield.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 13 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 57 and 38 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 16 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains 16 and 16.

C. and S. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:00 am	No. 13.. * 5:10 am
No. 5.. *10:25 am	No. 3.. 5:10 pm
No. 13.. 2:45 pm	No. 5.. *10:30 pm
No. 3.. *11:50 pm	No. 39.. 12:00 m

No. 55, local, 12:55 pm.

No. 13 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 38 and 42 run between Bucyrus and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 57, 56, 14, 1, 5, 39 and 55 daily except Sunday. No. 55 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

Effect Sunday, May 28, at 5:30 p. m.

Eastbound.	Westbound.
No. 26.. 10:58 am	No. 11.. 6:18 am
No. 22.. *10:15 am	No. 19.. 10:37 am
No. 16.. 7:07 pm	No. 3.. *11:50 am
No. 18.. 10:55 pm	No. 25.. 4:22 pm
No. 54.. * 2:45 pm	No. 53.. *11:20 am

* Nos. 2, 54, 3 and 55 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

North.	South.
No. 31.. 6:43 am	No. 30.. *7:35 am
No. 33.. *10:15 am	No. 32.. *10:15 am
No. 25.. *1:21 pm	No. 34.. 1:30 pm
No. 37.. 9:28 pm	No. 35.. 7:00 pm

Trains enter Union depot, Toledo and Columbus.

* Daily. Nos. 31 and 34 do not run on Sunday.

Sandusky Hall Line

C., S. & N. R. R.

Time table in effect Sept. 20, 1900.

From Marion to	
Columbus and Delaware	7:10 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:09 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:05 pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:05 pm
New York and Philadelphia	5:40 pm
Kenova and Norfolk	5:40 pm
Columbus and Delaware	5:40 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	1:30 pm
Belleview and Sandusky	7:10 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

R. A. Jaynes, Gen. Pas. Agt.

E. M. Beale, agent.

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ON PAVED STREETS

The Village Fathers of Caledonia Are Figuring--To Come Up at Next Meeting.

THE SQUARE AND ONE STREET

May Be Paved According to a Current Rumor—Ressler Bros. Are Again Improving their Mill—Party To Camp Near the Lake—Village Newslets.

Caledonia, Oct. 11.—Mrs. John Hanby has returned from a week's visit at Indianapolis.

George Rinker has sold a town lot to Henry Nuter; consideration, $200.

Councilman Fred Busch has put a new roof on his dwelling and otherwise improved it.

George Landes of Marion visited his parents here over Sunday.

Homer Messenger of the Big Four mail service spent Sunday in Caledonia.

R. J. Monroe of Marion came in Saturday to stay over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Baker and children, David Ulsh and family and William Lusch left Wednesday for Lake Erie, where they will camp for a week. At Bucyrus they will be joined by Mr. and Mrs. McCourt of Marion, and several Bucyrus people. There will be about twenty people in the party.

Lorenzo Buck and Carl Huggins have gone to Marion to work in the stone quarries.

The Cadet corps is preparing to give an exhibition in the near future.

Mrs. J. L. Fehl has returned from a visit at Mt. Gilead.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. B. Booth have returned from a visit at Delaware. Mrs. Booth left Tuesday to visit her parents in Huron county.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Meister are back from several days' visit at Delaware.

Charles Underwood has gone to Cleveland to visit the T. J. Harold family and take a week's vacation.

Elmer Conaway has gone to Cleveland on business.

Martin Koch, on account of his age, will dispose of everything on his farm at auction on October 19, preparatory to occupying his new residence in Caledonia, now nearing completion.

Mr. and Mrs. James Beck spent Tuesday at Mt. Gilead.

At its next meeting, the council will discuss the cost of paving the public square, and perhaps Marion street from the elevator to Water street.

Caledonia people will go in crowds to Marion next week to see what a real street fair looks like. Everybody is anxious to promenade on the Midway.

A number of fine carp and perch have been taken from the Whetstone recently.

Coming from the Mt. Gilead fair, Mrs. William Fields was stung in the eye by a bee.

Ressler Brothers are building an addition to their mill to be as high as the main building.

WELL KNOWN HERE.

J. G. Wortman, a Former Resident, Dies at Elk City, Kansas.

Relatives at Caledonia Wednesday received intelligence of the death of J. G. Wortman, a former resident of Marion county. Mr. Wortman died at Elk City, Kansas, Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, aged about sixty-seven years. He leaves a wife and two sons and two daughters.

The greater part of Mr. Wortman's life was spent in Claridon and Caledonia. In the spring of 1884 he removed to Elk City, Kansas. He was a veteran of the civil war, serving with company E, Ninety-Sixth O. V. I., and will be remembered by many surviving comrades who reside in this city.

Homeless Children.

The children from the Little Wanderers' Home of Boston will arrive in Marion Saturday, October 13, on the 1:23 p. m. train on the Big Four. It will be an interesting sight to see them file out of the cars and march to the Hotel Marion. Some of them are scarcely four years old, others from five to twelve. All of them are healthy and well cultivated, and worthy of good homes, in this beautiful region, among the best families.

Whoever receives one of these homeless children into their heart and home will not only prove a blessing to the child, but will receive the fulfillment of our Savior—"Whoso' shall receive one such child in My name, receiveth Me." They will be in the churches Sunday, as advertised, and in the vestry of Epworth church next Monday at 9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Come and see them. d&wk

Salem Notes.

Salem, Oct. 5.—Three of the leading members of the Beach Cornet band, Perry and Frank Harruff and Gain Sheney, will assist the Shawtown band at the Cardington street fair, October 16-18.

Mrs. Levi Harruff of Salem, while attempting to connect some sporting Sunday morning of last week, slipped and fell, putting her ankle out of place.

Rev. Martindale of Edison and a[illegible] evangelist of Cleveland will hold [illegible]-all-week meeting at the M. E. [illegible]urch, Marilz.

[illegible]ward F. Tittelbaugh of Salem [illegible] work for S. Albright & Son of [illegible]ark last week.

[illegible]tichland Township Reading cir[illegible] meet at the home of Frank [illegible] Tuesday evening, October 16. [illegible]ttendance is anticipated.

TEN NAMES

Already Selected For New York University Hall of Fame.

New York, Oct. 10.—Ten persons were declared elected to the hall of fame of the New York university yesterday. The first ten immortals included four authors, four inventors and two philanthropists. They are:

Authors—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Washington Irving and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Inventors—Robert Fulton, Samuel F. B. Morse, Eli Whitney and Elias Howe.

Philanthropists—Peter Cooper and George Peabody.

The hall of fame, which is nearing completion on Columbia Heights, was made possible by the munificence of Miss Helen Gould. It will have places on its walls for a limited number of tablets, which will contain the names and deeds of the men to be honored.

The voices of the men who are to have a place in the hall of fame are college presidents, professors, chief justices, publicists, editors, etc., to the number of 100. Fifty-one votes are necessary to a choice. The votes were counted in the office of the chancellor of the New York university, Henry M. MacCracken.

Emerson led all others in the voting yesterday. He had eighty-six; Longfellow, eighty-four; Irving, eighty-two, and Hawthorne, seventy-two. The counting of the votes will continue today and tomorrow.

PIONEER FARMERS' CLUB

Announces the Program for Its Next Regular Meeting.

The Pioneer Farmers' club held its last meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Smeltzer Thursday of last week. The meeting proved to be a very interesting one, with a large number in attendance. Every number on the program was well delivered and showed that much study and thought had been exercised.

The following is the program for the next meeting, October 19, to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Rider:

Cheapening Productions—By Condition of Soil and Stock, J. H. Cooley; by Shape and Size of Fields, H. F. Millisor; by Fewer and Cheaper Fences C. W. Rolander; by Suitable Implements, Phillip Bauer, Household Products, Lillian Klinefelter.

Recess.

Song by members of the club.

Question box.

A talk on Tile culture, Wadie Rider.

Select reading, Edward Uncopher.

Recitation, Daisy Simpson.

Select reading, George Myers.

Recitation, William Bauer.

Music by the club orchestra.

Everybody who is interested in farming is invited to attend these meetings.

An Infant's Death.

Katherine, the eleven-week-old twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Navin of Columbia street died Thursday at 6 o'clock.

The funeral was held at St. Mary's church Friday afternoon.

M. L. Dumble made a business trip to Agosta Wednesday.

PRETTY WEDDING

Mr. Earl S. Midlam and Miss Katherine Schweinfurth Are Married Wednesday Evening

AT THE HOME OF BRIDE'S PARENTS

After the Ceremony Which Is Performed by Rev. H. Jend, a Fine Wedding Feast Is Served—Mr. and Mrs. Midlam Are Handsomely Remembered by Their Many Friends.

Mr. Earl S. Midlam and Miss Katherine Schweinfurth were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schweinfurth of 471 north Prospect street, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, Rev. H. Jend officiating.

The ceremony was a pretty one. At the appointed hour the bride and groom, attended by Mr. G. Frank and Miss Laura Midlam, proceeded to the parlor and took their places beneath a canopy of green, with white bloom in the background, set off with a large bouquet of cut flowers. Then the ceremony was said that united the two through life.

After the marriage vows had been spoken and congratulations had been extended, the guests, about thirty in number, partook of the wedding feast. The decorations of the bridal table were ferns and bouquets of white carnations and red carnations.

After the wedding the newly married couple went to their already furnished home on Church street. They were made the recipients of many useful and handsome presents.

NEAR ALPENA

Ten Tender Legs Will Camp This Fall, for Two Weeks.

There was a meeting of the members of the Tender Leg club at the grocery store of J. W. Thew Wednesday evening. A passenger agent of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation company met with the Tender Legs, and arrangements were made to journey to the next camping place by the D. and C. line.

The Tender Legs will leave here on the evening of October 21 and will board the steamer at Toledo that evening. They leave the following morning for Detroit and arrive at Alpena on Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m. Two weeks will be spent in camp at Alpena. Already the cooking utensils and camp outfit have been packed.

Edward B. Huggins, A. C. Edmondson, A. C. Court, J. W. Thew, D. W. Murphy, Charles Harraman, J. E. Schaeffer, DeWitt Vestal, W. H. Schaffner and Fred Haberman will make up the party.

More Black Bass.

Chief Warden M. V. Payne is in receipt of a letter from L. H. Resseguie of Columbus, informing him that a number of black bass will be sent to Marion Friday for distribution in the various Marion county streams. This will make the second lot sent to Marion recently.

Mrs. George McKinley is visiting friends near Agosta.

BY TELEPHONE

The Towns of Morral and Wyandot Are Connected.

Morral, Oct. 11.—Mr. C. W. Sunday, wife and son were guests of friends south of Marion Sunday.

Harry Richards has moved here from Wyandot county.

Elijah Cook has returned home from Columbus where he has been working.

Miss Ethel Hall of Fremont visited friends here Sunday.

Harry Kyle of Chicago was here Friday on business.

Mrs. Belle Wisecarver and son Glen, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hall in Marion Saturday.

Will Cobb of Union county is working for Sam Crosley residing west of town.

Miss Mary Cone of Agosta is the guest of Mrs. Belle Wisecarver.

Henry Rodgers of Grand township was in town Monday evening.

Wm. Pipes of Wyandot county was in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hall of Marion were guests of Mrs. Betty Miller Sunday.

Mrs. May Baldwin and Mrs. C. J. Shultz visited at Upper Sandusky Tuesday.

S. M. Brake, who has the walking typhoid fever, is convalescent.

Mrs. Della Morral, who has the malarial fever, is feeling some better.

John Washburn made a business trip to Marion Tuesday.

Morral and Wyandot were connected by telephone Monday.

Mrs. Norman Stark of Marion is visiting Mrs. Gottlieb Inst, a mile west of Morral.

John Hawk is moving to Wyandot county.

Mrs. Thomas Sprague of Marion is visiting friends here.

Frank S. Fox, principal of the Capital School of Oratory of Columbus, visited the public schools Wednesday.

Will Bosley bought a carload of cattle from Chicago Wednesday.

J. T. Lucas and H. O. Richards attended the I. O. O. F. lodge meeting at Marseilles Tuesday evening.

Miss Edna Crim visited friends at Brush Ridge Wednesday.

Harrison Shaffstall of Marseilles is visiting friends here.

James Patrick of Larue was in town Wednesday. He brought over telephone supplies for the exchange here.

GOOD GRADES

Are Shown by the Pupils of a Waldo Township School.

The following are the average percentage of the pupils of classes A and B of sub district school No. 2 of Waldo township:

Class A—Lottie Oborn, 93; Nora Schweinfurth, 91; Hazel Deaman, 92; May Schweinfurth, 92; Tilla Augenbaugh, 90; Alma Augenbaugh, 92; Emma Augenbaugh, 92; Gloria Knappenberger, 91; Amelia Stumpf, 92; Lawrence Thompson, 91; Mazie Bland, 91; Mabel Deaman, 91; Samuel Schweinfurth, 91.

Class B—Harry Deaman, 92; Alven Augenbaugh, 91; Norma Augenbaugh, 91; Sisha Reely, 88; Inez Knappenberger, 86; Phebia Reely, 88.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kilbury of Greenwood street Thursday morning.

HENRY YOUTSEY AND HIS SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

The strain of his imprisonment and trial seems to have affected the mind of Henry Youtsey, who is accused of having had a hand in the killing of William Goebel. The first trial in connection with this case was that of Caleb Powers, who was convicted and given a life sentence. The second trial was that of James Howard, who was sentenced to death. The Youtsey trial is the third on the list.

STREET FAIR

OF ALL

STREET FAIRS

FIVE FETE DAYS

The Greatest Event of the Season

MARION, OHIO,

OCT. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

ILLUMINATED BALLOON ASCENSIONS

MILITARY BAND CONCERTS

Five Days

5 Nights of Jubilee
Nights of Acrobatic Feats
Nights of Pleasure
Nights of Midway 5

ONE REPUBLICAN DAY

5 Red Letter Days
Days of Fire and Flame
Days of Fun and Frolic
Days of Band Music 5

ONE DEMOCRATIC DAY

Five Nights

On this occasion Marion will offer to her patrons the cream of all attractions by which we have been surrounded this season.

Daily and Nightly Exhibitions of Daring Feats in Mid Air Absolutely Free.

EXCURSION RATES Will prevail on all of the Railroads entering the City and afford easy access.

You Can't Afford to Miss It
Don't Forget the Dates

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NOT YET IN SIGHT

Is a Settlement of the Anthracite Coal Miners' Strike.

OPERATORS' OFFER MAY BE SPURNED

Sentiment Prevailing Among the Delegates is That Further Concessions Should Be Demanded, Among These Being Recognition of the Union.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 12.—The Wilkesbarre authorities instructed the delegates to the Scranton convention to insist on the following demands: Recognition of the union; powder reduced to [illegible] per cent general advance; [illegible] pay check-docking boss; agreement signed by the companies agreeing to the above to hold good for one year.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 12.—The convention of the anthracite miners now on strike throughout the entire hard coal fields of Pennsylvania convened in this city for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent increase in wages proffered them by nearly all the mine operators in the region. Seven hundred delegates are in attendance.

What the outcome of the convention will be is all a matter of speculation. The instructions to the convention have all been of instructions from their local unions on the proposition of the operators. It was learned that most of them now on the ground will vote to reject the 10 per cent increase unless the operators make further concessions. Many of the miners will not favor the advance unless the operators give a guarantee that the increase will be kept in force for a fixed length of time, others want the union recognized before they will accept the proposition, while not a few insist upon concessions in the other grievances.

The belief is general that in the absence of any uniform instructions among the delegates the chances of a settlement by this convention are rather slight. It is the impression of several labor leaders that at least a second convention will have to be held before any definite action will be taken looking toward an early ending of the contest.

President Mitchell's remarks at Wednesday's mass meeting, in which he told the mine workers that the 10 per cent was not satisfactory and that they want to make concessions in the other grievances, is taken by many persons as a hint to the miners to reject the mine owners' offer. Mr. Mitchell, however, denied this, and said he had no intention of influencing the men one way or another.

W. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, has arrived here. He said the miners of his state have at least $400,000 in their treasury, and added that if the anthracite miners needed help that fully $250,000 would be sent in a few hours.

Contained Knockout Drops.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The contents of five bottles found in the room of Marie Delcamen will be analyzed. The contents of a bottle taken from the suit case of F. Wayland Brown when arrested will also be analyzed. It is asserted that the liquid found in the bottle among Brown's effects is what is commonly known as "knockout drops," two teaspoonfuls of which would ordinarily cause death. Mrs. F. A. Follinsbee, formerly Miss Ethel Johnson, accompanied by her husband, came up from Logansport, Ind., and had an interview with Captain Colleran, chief of detectives. She denied that she had ever met Brown when taken to the county jail to see him. Brown also declared that he never saw the woman before.

Legationer Blackmailed.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—A Berlin couple were placed on trial in the criminal court charged with having systematically blackmailed Cheng Tsi Yuan, recently attache of the Chinese legation, who, it is admitted, knew the woman intimately before her marriage. The proceedings showed that the attache had furnished the entire outfit of the couple at their marriage and had subsequently given the husband 10,000 marks. The demands of the accused continued and the attache, who left not long ago for China, laid the matter before the public prosecutor. The evidence in the case consists in part of highly amusing love letters between the attache and the woman.

Germany Meant.

London, Oct. 12.—A Moscow correspondent attaches significance to a speech made by the Russian general in command at Wilna to some troops who had been ordered to China, but were recalled from Odessa on the very eve of sailing. He says that the general in addressing the men, made this explanation: "The czar decided that it was necessary to bring you back to Wilna so that you might be ready here to join us against a foe we shall be ordered to meet." The correspondent adds that the foe hinted at can only be Germany.

Fight For Cheap Gas.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The war for cheap gas was brought to a crisis in argument before State's Attorney Deneen Adolph Moses, chairman of the citizens' committee, called upon the state's attorney to start quo warranto proceedings to test the legality of the consolidation act of 1897 by which the People's Gas Light and Coke company exists.

AMERICANS

To Be Substituted For Corrupt Philippo Magistrates.

Manilla, Oct. 12. — The administration of Manilla's civil courts by Philippo magistrates, which has long been scandalous, has been brought to the Taft commission's attention with requests for rectification. The courts are composed of four justices of the peace and four primary courts. Charges have been filed and evidence is in the hands of the authorities which, it is claimed, will show that the magistrates have been guilty of the grossest corruption and malfeasance in office. The members of the Taft commission are disgusted with the condition of the courts and intend to substitute honest Americans from the United States for the native magistrates.

Disastrous Freight Collision.

New York, Oct. 12. — A disastrous freight wreck near the East Islandbrook signal tower on the Central Railroad of New Jersey tied up all traffic on the road. The New York and Chicago fast freight, running at the rate of 60 miles an hour, was one of the trains in the collision. As it went past the tower house at East Islandbrook a slow freight started to leave a switch and ran out upon the main track. The slow freight was half way over when the fast freight rushed into it. The engine drawing the fast train went into the slow train like a knife. The engine was in charge of Engineer Charles Campbell of Jersey City. He stuck to his post and was cut in two. Both engines and 30 cars were completely wrecked.

His Official Staff.

Chicago, Oct. 12. — Commander-in-Chief Rassieur of the Grand Army of the Republic, in a general order issued, announces his official staff and the committees which will have charge of various branches of the organization's work during the coming year. The staff appointments announced are: Inspector general, Henry S. Peck, New Haven; judge advocate general, James H. Wolff, Boston; senior aide de camp and chief of staff, Edward N. Kelsburn, Galveston. A. A. Taylor is the Ohio member of the executive committee of the national council of administration.

Chinese Missions.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—This was Chinese day at the meeting of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, the time being devoted almost wholly to reports and addresses on the work there. Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, one of the foreign secretaries, read a paper on the situation in China. He was followed by a number of missionaries who passed through the recent persecutions in the northern portion of that country. Their remarks showed an earnest desire to go back and reopen the work that had been interrupted.

Big Barge Abandoned.

Norfolk, Oct. 12.—Waterlogged and abandoned, the big barge Edith Howe is a derelict and a menace to navigation off the North Carolina coast. Her crew was saved after much difficulty. The Howe, with nearly 500,000 feet of lumber, was bound from Charleston to New York in tow of the tug William McCauley. On Tuesday night a terrific gale from the northeast was encountered and the tow line parted twice, setting the barge adrift. The barge later sprang a leak.

Leprosy In Guam.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The report of the surgeon general of the navy, Rear Admiral Van Reypen, was made public. It says that reports from Guam indicate improved sanitary conditions. The surgeon general mentions, however, that there are 14 cases of leprosy on the island, although the disease is not common and is not increasing.

Why He Resigned.

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 12.—Joseph L. Beury, candidate on the Republican ticket for presidential elector in the third congressional district, has resigned on account of being a federal officeholder. He is postmaster at Beury, Fayette county. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of his brother, Charles C. Beury.

School Children Contribute.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 12.—A fund for the benefit of the Galveston school children was started in this city among the attendants of the public schools and $259 was raised. School children of other cities will be asked to contribute.

BASEBALL.

AT PITTSBURG—									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	2

Batteries—Waddell and Zimmer, Garvin and Donahue. Empire—Dwyer.

AT PHILADELPHIA—										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	10	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	13	1

Batteries—Coon and Donahue, Willis and Sullivan. Umpire—Burns.

AT BROOKLYN—										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	3
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	11	1

Batteries—Hawley and Bowerman, Donovan and Steelman. Umpire—Snyder.

The Standing.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Brook..	81	53	.604	Chica...	64	71	.474
Pitts...	78	59	.570	St. L....	63	75	.457
Phila ..	77	63	.587	Cin'ti...	62	75	.453
Bost....	69	69	.500	N. Y....	58	78	.426

Turf Winners.

At St. Louis—Sarmen, Four Leaf Clover, Tilly Ann, Theory, Isobel, Virgie.

At Harlem—Locust Blossom, Al Brown, The Rush, Pound, Port Wine, Sir Kingston.

At Morris Park — Unmasked, Spark, Greenock, Aland Scheck, Carbunclo, Belgrade.

At Fort Erie—Sanguray, Sarah Camp, Chopin, Competitor, Fulminate, Earl Fonso.

The Weather.

For Ohio and West Virginia—Rain indicated for Saturday.

For Indiana and Kentucky—Fair weather.

AROUND THE CIRCUIT.

What the Political Lights Are Saying and Doing.

CAMPAIGN WAXING WARMER DAILY.

Colonel Bryan Begins a Three Days' Tour of Ohio, Making a Number of Speeches Before Noon — Governor Roosevelt Doing Indiana — Other Live Intelligence.

Dayton, O., Oct. 12.—After an eventful tour of Michigan, Colonel Bryan crossed the state line early in the morning and made the first speech in Ohio at Bowling Green at 7:40 a. m. Despite the early hour a large crowd was on hand to hear him. Short talks were made at Findlay, Bellefontaine, and Urbana. An hour was spent at Kenton and 40 minutes at Springfield. Dayton was reached shortly after 1 p. m., and here the largest audience of the day assembled to hear an extended discussion of the issues from a Democratic standpoint. Trusts, imperialism and militarism were handled in the speaker's usual vein.

Mr. Bryan received through a messenger a notification in writing of his nomination to the presidency by the Silver Republican party in Kansas City last July. The letter was in print and formed part of a handsomely bound little volume containing some of the proceedings of the national Silver Republican convention. The letter was not made public and will not be until Mr. Bryan's reply shall be prepared.

Roosevelt's Welcome.

Indianapolis, Oct. 12.—Indianapolis gave Governor Roosevelt one of the greatest receptions ever extended in this city to a candidate for political honors. A big parade was a feature. At the courthouse square he spoke for two hours to an immense audience. Quoting from Mr. Bryan's book, "The First Battle," Governor Roosevelt argued that the author was a false prophet. The opposition, he said, has made a new issue, dishonor of the American flag, preaching the doctrine of envy, of class hatred, striving to stir up brother against brother, section against section, class against class. Mr. Roosevelt will conclude his Indiana tour this evening.

Listened to Bragg.

Milwaukee, Oct. 12.—General Edward S. Bragg, a lifelong Democrat, who served several terms in congress and was minister to Mexico under President Cleveland, addressed an audience that filled Pabst theater. He spoke in response to a call signed by a number of Gold Democrats. The general advocated the election of McKinley and Roosevelt. His remarks were confined to the subjects of money, trusts, militarism and imperialism. He dwelt at length on the money question and criticised Mr. Bryan throughout.

Stevenson on the Outlook.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.—Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson says: "I am feeling in splendid health and I am confident of Democratic success. Already I have spoken in three or four States, and my reception everywhere has been cordial and the enthusiasm pronounced. The people are alive to the real issues of the campaign, and in my personal talks with the representative men of many localities I have visited there is cause for satisfaction, with the outlook for victory in November."

Woolley In Ohio.

Cleveland, Oct. 12.—Over 1,500 persons greeted John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for president, at the Grays' armory here. E. J. Finney of Cleveland gave the opening address. He was followed by Samuel Dickie, Volney B. Cushing and Oliver W. Stewart. J. J. Ashenhurst, state chairman, and J. Knox Montgomery were introduced. Mr. Woolley was unable to make an extended address, but was heartily cheered when presented.

Students Suppressed.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 12.—A number of students who interrupted the Bryan meeting here were placed under arrest. Their noisy demonstrations caused Mr. Bryan to remark, "If I were an imperialist, I would call out an army to suppress you, but I am not." This sally seemed to please the young men. Mr. Bryan delivered his address without further molestation. The youths arrested were released later at Mr. Bryan's request.

Mid-Road Ticket.

Raleigh, Oct. 12.—The middle-of-the-road Populist state convention met here and nominated a full Barker and Donnelly electoral ticket.

Archbishops Meet.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The archbishops of the Roman Catholic church of America held their annual meeting at the Catholic university. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore presided, the archbishops present being Williams of Boston, Corrigan of New York, Ryan of Philadelphia, Elder of Cincinnati, Katzer of Milwaukee and Christyé of Portland, Or. The only subject of general interest discussed was a proposed change in the date of annual meeting from the second Thursday in October to the third Thursday in November.

From Runners to Trotters.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—No running races have taken place at the Oakley course in this city this year. It is announced that this track, which is one of the finest in the country will be in the grand circuit for trotting and pacing races next year, and that the Kentucky Breeders' association is back of the movement.

WITHDRAWAL

Of Troops Recommended From the Island of Porto Rico.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The war department made public the annual report of Brigadier General George W. Davis, commanding the Department of Porto Rico. It states that when the organization of the civil government shall have been completed and the civil machinery is working well there will be no necessity to retain in the island so large a force as at present. He does not, however, conceive it possible to limit the garrison to a force just sufficient to take care of the guns at San Juan, and he points out that the island of Porto Rico must have in the future as it has had in the past, great military importance.

Closing of the Exposition.

Paris, Oct. 12.—A series of fêtes in connection with the closing days of the exposition opened with a parade and ballet on the river Seine, above the front of the exposition. The chief feature was the ballet from "Meyban, Stregoff," numbering 750 dancers, on a steamer 50 yards long, arranged as a stage and moored at the western end of the exposition. Decorated barges with dancers and others in picturesque operatic costumes were also towed up and down the river within the exposition grounds.

To Lose In Holland.

Paris, Oct. 12.—It is semi-officially denied here that the French government has been approached on the subject of the suggested disembarkation of former President Kruger at Marseilles, whence he could cross France to The Hague. On the contrary, it is added, Mr. Kruger is expected to land directly in Holland.

Dock Laborers Discharged.

Cleveland, Oct. 12.—As a result of a demand for the dismissal of the non-union engineers and firemen on the steamer Mateo, the manager of the Cleveland rolling mill docks discharged a gang of 200 dock laborers. The men are members of the Longshoremen's union and trouble is anticipated.

Love Affair Responsible.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 12.—Joseph Wilson shot Annie Wilson at South Brewer and then killed himself. Miss Wilson was wounded three times and is in a serious condition, although it is thought she may recover. Wilson was 21 years of age and the girl is 16. A love affair led to the tragedy.

Printers Strike.

Joplin, Mo., Oct. 12. — Printers in Typographical Union No. 356 of Joplin struck for higher wages and shorter hours. All the local newspapers are affected, and the News-Herald is unable to issue. The strikers refuse to arbitrate and their demands will be ignored.

Dr. Longnecker Convicted.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—The jury in the United States court here convicted Dr. Orlando Longnecker of Dayton, O., of using the mails for improper purposes. Sentence was reserved by the court. The limit is a fine of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment or both.

GOLD IN DENVER STREETS.

Well Diggers Strike Ore Running $1,000 to the Ton.

While drilling for artesian water in the alley between the Federal building and postoffice and the Tabor Grand Opera House in Denver, says a dispatch from that city, the drill entered a body of iron pyrites which disclosed unmistakable showings of gold in large quantities. Old miners in the throng that gathered pronounced the specimens to be of the richest "peacock" gold. The scene of the discovery is within 50 feet of Sixteenth street, the main thoroughfare of the city, and by a singular travesty of fate the rich ore was found under the Opera House built by ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor, who won and lost millions in the mines of Colorado, dying almost penniless.

Samples of the rock are now in the hands of assayers, who will determine whether the sinking of shafts in the heart of Denver will be advisable or not. Mining experts pronounce the ore value at $1,000 per ton. Adjoining property owners are naturally interested and are consulting lawyers as to the mining rights of urban property holders. If the ore body proves to be large, there is little doubt that sinking of shafts will begin immediately, as is done in the streets of Carbonate camp of Leadville at the present day.

Rights of Chinese In Hawaii.

United States Judge Estee has rendered an important decision regarding the rights of Chinese to land in Hawaii. It was in the case of Ah Sing, who went to Honolulu from New York as one of the crew of the ship Challenger and to whom was refused permission to land in Honolulu. He was brought before Judge Estee in Honolulu on habeas corpus proceedings. The judge decided that having shipped from New York the Chinese had a right to land in any other American port, and Honolulu is now an American port. The decision is regarded as highly important as bearing on the question of whether the many Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands have a right to land on the mainland. A clause in the Hawaiian territorial act declares that the Chinese in Hawaii shall not be admitted to the coast of the United States. This clause is believed by some to be unconstitutional, and the decision of Judge Estee is in line with that opinion. There are about 26,000 Chinese in Hawaii.

A General Surrender.

Lydenburg, Oct. 8.—It is reported in the British camp that the Boers intend to make a general surrender on October 26.

NEEDS MORE TROOPS

To Suppress Another Outbreak of Ferocious Natives.

REQUEST OF A CHINESE GENERAL.

One Hundred Thousand Men Required to Cope With the New Danger—Reply of the United States to the Recent Memorandum of France, Celestial Situation.

Shanghai, Oct. 12.—Sheng, the director, has received a telegram from General Su reporting that a serious rebellion has broken out in the southwestern part of Kansu province, that his regular troops are inadequate, and that he needs at least 100,000 troops to cope with the danger, which is directed against the Manchus, and threatens to become worse than the Tai Ping rebellion. It is reported that the Yang Tse viceroys have sent 20,000 troops to Tai Ying Fu to suppress the rebellion.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The reply of the United States to the recent French note bearing upon the Chinese situation is made public by the state department. It says the government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the government of China appropriate reparation for the past and substantial guarantees for the future, and expresses the hope that new complications will be long kept distinctly.

Two paragraphs in the French memorandum are commented in the reply and some observations attached to each. As to punishment of the guilty parties, suggested in the note, the United States is in full accord. The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms is deemed a proper subject of discussion by the negotiators. Equitable indemnity will be sought by all the powers. As to the examination in Peking of a permanent guard for the legations, the dismantling of the forts at Taku and the military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Peking, the president says the government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the authorization of the legislative branch.

Waldersee to Move.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Count Von Waldersee, an official telegram announces will start for Peking from Tien Tsin next Saturday. The Germans are awaiting reinforcements at Tien Tsin before undertaking further measures. They have effected telegraphic communication between Tien Tsin and Peking. The semi-official press admits that there is no further doubt regarding the reported removal of the imperial court to Si Ngan Fu. This explanation is accompanied by a declaration that Emperor Kwang Su's return to Peking is now highly improbable.

America's Course.

Washington, Oct. 12. — Dr. Andrew D. White, the American ambassador to Germany, had conferences with the president and with Secretary Hay previatory to returning to his post in Berlin next week. Mr. White said that, having been so long absent from Berlin, he could not give the latest phase of opinion there regarding the Chinese matter, but that when he left it was felt by some of the brightest people he met that the course pursued by the United States was wiser than that adopted by the European powers.

Plague Stamped Out.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—The steamer Siboko, with 3,200 bags of coffee, discharged her cargo here. This is the first coffee from Santos, Brazil, since the plague broke out there eight months ago. The plague is believed to be stamped out.

Condition of National Banks.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The comptroller of the currency has completed an abstract of the reports of the condition of all the national banks in the United States at the close of business Sept. 5, 1900. The summary shows that the aggregate loans and discounts of the banks were $2,064,739,446, and the aggregate individual deposits $2,507,212,337. A comparison of these figures with the condition June 29, 1900, the date of the previous call, shows that during the period between June and September there was an increase of $62,247,139 in loans and discounts and $49,155,709 in individual deposits.

President Expelled.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—W. V. Powell, who for seven years has been grand president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was expelled from the organization by a large majority of the votes of the delegates present. The vote for expulsion came after a trial lasting nearly two days, at which both the prosecution and defendant were represented by counsel and careful investigation of the charges was made. The charge against Mr. Powell was conduct unbecoming a member and officer of the order.

A Turn For the Worse.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Emperor William's abandonment of his proposed visit to Herr Krupp, coupled with the announcement that he will remain in Berlin with the Dowager Empress Frederick, his mother, is interpreted to indicate that there has been a turn for the worse in her condition.

Next In Line.

Rome, Oct. 12.—It is asserted that Archbishop Martinelli will be raised to the cardinalate at the next consistory.

REFUSED

To Honor Requisition For Magnate Rockefeller.

Albany, Oct. 12.—There was quite a good deal of a mix-up here regarding the requisition of Governor Sayers of Texas for the person of William Rockefeller and other members of the board of directors of the Standard Oil company, wanted in Texas for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws of that state. Several statements were given out, variously alleging that Governor Roosevelt or Acting Governor Woodruff had taken final action on the matter, but it is definitely determined that the only action taken in the case was by Judge Davis, the governor's private clerk, who merely gave to Governor Sayers' counsel an opinion that under the papers wanted had to be in the state of Texas, and had committed a crime there, they could not be took from this state.

Cuban Police Attack Soldiers.

Havana, Oct. 12.—At Matanzas a civil war policeman interfered with two members of the Second United States cavalry. The quarrel culminated in a general fight between the police and soldiers, who arrived upon the scene simultaneously. After the police had shot Trooper Tutey of D troop, the other soldiers and non-officials, a number of troopers of D troop tried to break into the gun room to get their weapons, but the quick action of Captain Frederick F. Foltz of D troop in forming troops L and M in column of fours made it impossible for the excited soldiers to pass. The troopers swear they will be avenged.

Yountey's Condition.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 12. The reports from Henry Youtsey's sick room are not encouraging. The only change perceptible is that his stupor is not quite so heavy. Once or twice he has lifted his hands as high as his head and in a weak, piping voice repeated "There's no blood on my hands." His physicians fear brain fever, which would now almost surely prove fatal. It is contended by some that the stupor is caused by heavy doses of opium, but the majority of people here believe he is almost in a dying condition and that his trial can not be resumed.

A Daring Escape.

Minneapolis, Oct. 12.—W. L. Stabbins, an alleged forger, who was confined in the jail here July 28, made a skillful and successful escape, securing a start of several hours before his absence was discovered. The jail is on the fifth floor of the new courthouse. Stabbins sawed a bar from a window, made a rope of various articles and swung himself down in the fourth floor, which was vacant, and deliberately walked out to freedom. A misstep in his descent would have hurled him 50 feet to the ground.

Trial of the Wisconsin.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 12.—The battleship Wisconsin has made a successful trial trip, on the western run over a 32 knot course an average of 17.59 was made. The average for four hours was 17.25 with a strong tide allowance in favor of the ship. In a quiet a speed of 15½ was attained. After the speed trial the ship was turned over to Admiral Kautz and staff for maneuvering tests.

Registration Heavy.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—The registration for the presidential election Nov. 6 was twice the heaviest ever known on the first day. There are four days for registration, and much more than half the vote was recorded. There have been no meetings or demonstrations here and it was thought that lethargy prevailed. None of the politicians seem to understand the rush.

Outbreaks In Domingo.

Santo Domingo, Oct. 12.—So anxiety is felt in official circles in consequence of the recent disturbances in certain parts of the country. Although many persons have been arrested, the outbreaks have been isolated and are regarded as of no significance. The principal towns are quiet and the government, which is strong and secure, is actively engaged in restoring order.

Roland Reed Ill.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Roland Reed, the actor, it was announced, has canceled his St. Louis engagement and will return to New York to put himself under a physician's care. It is believed a two weeks' rest will result in his complete recovery.

HERE AND THERE.

Bunch of News Bits Deftly Trimmed to the Quick.

Ohio state fair of 1901 to last two weeks.

Population of Connecticut, 908,355.

Eight tramps held for loitering escaped from jail at Kent, O.

At Columbiana, O., John Flickinger, in a fit of jealousy, killed his wife and himself.

Edward Holden, clairvoyant, charged with bigamy at Tiffin, O. Said to have 12 wives.

Andy Fisher, 15, died at Sidney, O., from the effects of being hit on the head with a stone while playing.

Because he was not permitted to leave home, Nelson Williams, 19, colored, killed his parents at Osceola, Ark.

Sir Thomas Lipton of England, as the result of a recent deal, controls practically all the pork in the United States.

Boers ambushed a British train near Knapmuiden, Transvaal, killing Captain Stewart and one private, wounding 7 men and capturing 11.

Thoughts

wander when the brain is tired. Overwork, nervous irritation, worry and mental strain exhaust the brain forces and diminish their thought power. Feed the brain, strengthen the nerves and build up new vigor, vitality and mental power. The greatest of all brain foods and nerve tonics is Dr. Miles' Nervine.

"Several years of sick headache and stomache trouble brought on nervous prostration and for a long time I could not concentrate my thoughts. After taking a few bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine I was completely cured."
Max W. A. Thomson,
Columbus, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

feeds and nourishes the brain and nerves, overcomes irritation, and brings sweet, refreshing sleep.

Sold by druggists on guarantee.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

If You Wish To Buy Real Estate

Don't fail to watch these ads. You may find here, just what you want.

For Sale or Exchange.

90 acres in Morrow county, improved land, will take good Marion property in exchange.

FOR SALE—97½ acres in Big Island township, no buildings, on pike, nearly all black land, about 3½ miles from Marion. Price $50 per acre.

8½ acres in Bowling Green township, 3½ miles southwest of Fallue. 1 roomed house, good little barn, drilled well, 21 bearing apple trees, 24 plum trees, part are bearing. Price $400.

A five roomed house, cellar, cistern centrally located. Price $800.

Two 6-roomed houses on Toledo avenue. Price $550 each.

Four lots on Olney avenue, $225 each must be sold soon.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—60-bbl Flouring mill, nearly new, in an excellent wheat country, will take good Marion property in part pay; will be sold reasonable.

LIPPINCOTT BROS.,
Bonnett Building. Phone 206.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Received by wire at 2 p. m.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 11.—Pork—Moderate demand; mess 14.00 @ 15.00.

Lard—Firm; steam rendered 7.75.

Butter—Receipts 3,054; firm; state dairy 15 @ 20; creamery 16 @ 21; Western 16 @ 21.

Cheese—Receipts 3,076; quiet; state large 9½ @ 10½; small 9½ @ 11.

Eggs—Receipts 7,058; firm; state 19 @ 21; Western 17 @ 20.

Tallow—Easy; city 4⅝ @ 5; country 4⅝ @ 5⅛.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Oct. 10.—Cattle—Receipts light; market quiet. Veals 5.50 @ 7.50.

Hogs—Receipts 20 cars; market 5 to 10c lower. Heavy grades 5.35 @ 5.37½; mixed 5.30 @ 5.35; Yorkers 5.20 @ 5.25; bulk 5.25; pigs 5.20 @ 5.25; grassers 5.10 @ 5.20; roughs 4.50 @ 4.80; stags 3.50 @ 4.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 20 cars; market generally easier to lower for lambs. Top natives 5.40 @ 5.50; culls to good 4.25 @ 5.35. Sheep—Mixed tops 3.90 @ 4.15; culls to good 2.50 @ 3.80; wethers 4.25 @ 4.50; yearlings same as best sheep; sheep market strong.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Wheat lost ½ @ ⅝c. October sold at 75½ to 74½; November 76¼ to 75¼; December at 78⅜ to 77⅝ to 76¼.

Corn—October sold at 40¾ to 41⅛ to 40⅝; November at 37⅝ to 37⅞ to 37⅜; December at 34⅜ to 35⅛ to 34⅜.

Oats—December sold at 22½ to 22¼.

Provisions—October pork unchanged at $16. January products ranged: Pork 11.36 to 11.50; lard 6.87½ to 6.77½ to 6.82½; ribs 6.22½ to 6.15.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Oct. 11.—Wheat—Cash 78; December 80. Corn—No. 2 mixed 42½. Oats—No. 2 mixed 21½. Rye—No. 2, 54. Clover seed—Cash 7.50; December 7.42½. Timothy—No trading.

Carried Bullet Fifty-eight Years.

After carrying a Union bullet in his body for 58 years General R. N. Richbourg of Montgomery, S. C., has got rid of it. He commanded the Fourth brigade, South Carolina militia, was twice wounded at the battle of Frazier's Farm, June 27, 1862, and while charging the breastworks a bullet struck him full in the breast. The other day at Montgomery he felt a pain in his back, and that night he placed a drawing plaster to the spot where there was inflammation. The next morning the pain was relieved, and, taking off the plaster, he found the bullet sticking to it.

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